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Bibliomania Society

THE ORIGIN OF THE COIN PLATES IN THE AMERICAN BOND DETECTOR

by Kirby W. Brown

One of the most remarkable books in the annals of American Numismatics is *The American Bond Detector*, published in 1869. Renowned for its illustrations of Civil War bonds printed from the original plates, it is no less noteworthy for the embossed, metallic colored coin illustrations.

Although no author is indicated on the title page, the book was copyrighted by Nehemiah George Ordway, Sargeant at Arms of the U.S. House of Representatives. It was published in Washington, D.C. by the "American Bond and Currency Detector Company", whose sole publication seems to have been this one. There were 22 bond plates and 9 coin plates. The coin plates and associated text were reprinted in 1871 by Laban Heath of "Counterfeit Detector" fame. Ordway wrote a letter of recommendation which was published in the second edition (1867) of *Heath's Counterfeit Detector*. Furthermore, there appears in the third edition (1870) a two page advertisement for *The American Bond Detector* directing that orders be sent to Heath in Boston at a price of \$16.00.

The story of the coin plates in *The American Bond Detector* goes back several years before the apparent association of Ordway and Heath. In 1860 another classic in American numismatics was published: James Ross Snowden's *A Description of Ancient and Modern Coins in the Cabinet at the Mint of the United States*. Snowden, who was Director of the Philadelphia Mint at the time, actually only supervised the preparation of this book; apparently written by George Ball and W. E. DuBois, employees of the mint. It had 27 embossed plates of coins printed by E. Ketterlinus & Co. of Philadelphia. Although the introduction claims that the plates were the first of that type produced on "this side of the Atlantic", that claim actually belongs to the "1849" (1850) supplement to *A Manual of Gold and Silver Coins of All Nations* by J. R. Eckfeldt and W. E. DuBois in which a single embossed plate appeared.

In the pursuit of my particular strain of bibliomania — embossed illustrated coin books — I obtained a copy of Snowden's book in 1978. A year later I bought a Heath reprint of *The American Bond Detector* coin plates (under the title of *The History of Ancient and Modern Coinage*). While looking at the plates I noticed that they looked familiar. Suddenly I thought of the Snowden book. Quickly opening to the first plate, I compared with the Heath reprint and found that they were identical! Each *Bond Detector* plate includes three Snowden plates. The individual border around the Snowden plates has been eliminated, while a single gold border surrounds the outer edge of the large *Bond Detector* plates and the coins have been renumbered. The *Bond Detector* plates were printed by J. Haehmlaem, Philadelphia. There is no acknowledgment of their origin.



The text in the coin part of the *Bond Detector* is virtually identical to the Snowden book. There is no clear acknowledgement that the plates or text came from Snowden. The acknowledgement which does exist is rather half-hearted. On page 41 of the text in the *Bond Detector* (under the heading "MODERN COINS") is a subheading "SNOWDEN". Perhaps one could look upon this as poetic justice to Snowden as it gave him passing credit to those who apparently actually wrote the book published under his name. This source was slighted in what amounts to a verbatim reprint of parts of that same book.

The quality of the coin plates in the *Bond Detector* is not as good as in the Snowden book. This is probably because the printing plates were worn and, perhaps, somewhat corroded after almost a decade. There is no doubt that the original Snowden printing plates (or electrotypes of them) were used for printing the *Bond Detector* coin plates. The coins are identical and in the same positions.

There are many questions unanswered and they might lead to fascinating avenues of research. What connection was there between Snowden, Ordway, and Heath? How were the plates made? The little information I have indicates that they were made by an electrotype process from the coins themselves. Beyond this, I am attempting to learn more. I would like to correspond with other bibliomaniacs who may be interested in these subjects.

History of Ancient and Modern Coinage.

Plate 1 No 1 Pine Tree shilling reverse
shows copper color on lower part of silver
coin.

this proves the dusting of the colored metal
on sizing.

THE
HISTORY
OF
ANCIENT AND MODERN COINAGE.

CONTAINING

NINE PLATES PRINTED IN THE ORIGINAL COLORS OF THE METAL:

ILLUSTRATING THE OBVERSE AND REVERSE OF A LARGE PORTION OF THE DIFFERENT DENOMINATIONS OF

Gold, Silver, Copper and Nickel Coins used in the United States and Territories,

COMMENCING WITH THE

OLD COLONIAL PINE TREE SHILLING OF 1652,

AND INCLUDING A LARGE PORTION OF THE

GOLD AND SILVER COINS OF SPAIN, PORTUGAL, AUSTRIA, THE NETHERLANDS, BELGIUM,
RUSSIA, GREECE, DENMARK, SWEDEN, NORWAY, HELVETIA, MEXICO,
SOUTH AMERICA, GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, ETC.

PUBLISHED BY LABAN HEATH & CO.

30 HANOVER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

1871.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1869, by

NEREMIAH GEORGE ORDWAY,

In the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States for the District of New Hampshire.

Preface.

THE Publishers of "THE AMERICAN BOND DETECTOR AND COMPLETE HISTORY OF ALL UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES," having been urged by many numismatians to give the public an opportunity to purchase the historical portion, and plates, relating to Ancient and Modern Coinage, have separated a small number, and respectfully offer them to the public. There has been nothing omitted referring to coins or coinage, but we have added valuable statistical tables, giving the Exports and Imports of the Government, each year, from 1790 to 1869; Statement of the Public Debt, Sept. 1, 1869; National Debts; Statement showing when the Public Debt could be paid, with Estimates of Population, Expenses and Taxes; Revenue and Expenditures of the Government from 1789 to 1868.

COINS AND COINAGE.

ANCIENT COINS AND COINAGE.

NOTWITHSTANDING the great interest that belongs to the subject, and the amount of time, talent, and inquiry that has been devoted to its elucidation, the early history of metallic money is yet involved in much doubt and uncertainty. Gold and silver were used as materials from which to make money at dates earlier than the dawn of profane history. From the first book of the Bible we learn that coined money was common almost forty centuries ago. Sarah, the wife of Abraham, died eighteen hundred and fifty-nine years before Christ; and when Abraham purchased Machpelah for a burying-place, on that occasion, he paid therefor, to Ephron the Hittite, "four hundred shekels of silver, current money with the merchants," says the Bible. (Gen. xxiii: 16.) One hundred and thirty years later, Joseph was sold by his brethren to merchants of Midian, the money received for him being twenty pieces of silver. This last "transaction" took place more than thirty-six centuries since; and the two sales show that coined money was known, and was in common use, not less than four thousand years ago; for the language used implies long established customs in regard to commerce, or what is known in its entirety as business. The money employed was silver, and it is believed that gold was first coined, because it was more readily found and more easily worked. Ages before the Greeks coined money, it must have been familiar to oriental peoples. Abraham had gold as well as silver among his possessions.

It is not known when the first Grecian coins were made. It is probable, however, that the earliest coins known to the Greeks were of Asiatic origin, and perhaps came from Lydia, made from the gold of Pactolus. The common story that money was first coined at Argos rests upon insufficient evidence. There were coins in Greece in the eighth century before Christ, probably of foreign origin. Centuries later, much of the money in Greece was from foreign mints. The *Darius*, commonly called the *Daric*, a Persian gold coin of great purity, furnished much of the circulation of Greece, and is of frequent mention in Grecian history. Its origin is not known with precision — the ordinary story that it was first coined by that Darius who was the father of Xerxes, in the sixth century before the beginning of our era, being no longer received. We think it was a coin much older than the time of Darius Hystaspes, though he reformed the Persian currency.

The *Stater*, or standard, was the name of the chief gold coin of Greece. It was coined in several places, Greece being a land that was full of small communities. Silver formed the current money of Greece down to quite a late date, gold being exceptional, and coming from abroad.

Athens is supposed to have had no gold coinage toward the beginning of the last third of the fifth century before Christ; and yet Athens was then the most enlightened country in the world, and had the greatest commerce that was known to the Greeks. But Athens had foreign gold coins, just as in the early part of this century much of the hard money in circulation here was from Spanish mints. The Athenian silver money was very pure. Their possession of the silver mines at Laurion had much effect upon the character of the money of the Athenians. Bronze and copper were used for currency in Athens. The silver *Talent* belonged to money of account. The gold *Talent* of the Greeks, or Sicilian *Talent*, contained rather more than three fourths of an ounce of gold.

Strictly speaking, Greece had no gold coinage till the Macedonian age, which begins with Philip, father of Alexander the Great, and it may be considered as having been established by the latter, who died 323 B. C. Alexander's war in the East had the effect of bringing into use immense masses of gold, that were the spoils of victory, so that the history of gold coinage is closely associated with that of the Macedonian monarchs. Gold becoming common, the states of Greece, though then in their decline, probably imitated the action of their successful neighbor and master. A few of the Greek communities, of which Thasos was the most noted, had a gold coinage early, because they possessed gold mines; and the flourishing Samos had such a coinage before Athens had risen to much eminence.

The first Roman silver money was made 269 B. C.; and the first gold money 207 B. C. The Roman *aurei* were at first forty to the pound, but were reduced to forty-five at the close of the Republican period. The earlier Roman coinage was of bronze, or copper, and it shows how little advance had been made by that great people, that it was not till their fifth century — according to the received reckoning — was almost at an end that they had a silver coinage; and that well nigh two generations more elapsed before gold coinage was introduced. The most prosperous period of Rome, it is safe to say, was in the years that followed, though not immediately, the introduction of silver as money, and about fifteen or twenty years before the appearance of home struck gold money. It is a remarkable fact that the second Punic War, the greatest contest in which the Romans ever were involved, was more than half over before the Roman mint had its attention turned to gold. The Romans were not a trading people in an extended sense, and the Greeks were. The Romans were a money getting race, but their chief pursuits were agriculture and war. It was among the prominent causes of the decline of their empire that they accumulated only through conquest; so that when conquest ceased their fall became inevitable.

All peoples who have made the first step from barbarism have had "hard money" of some kind; and the highest evidence of civilization is to be found in the purity of money, because upon that so largely depends the happiness of mankind, particularly that of the producing classes, who are the first to suffer from any "tampering with the currency." The only money that is now universally recognized is that made of gold or silver. Paper as an agent is of immense value, and of inestimable convenience, but it is not money, according to received ideas, and into coined money it can not be converted, if too much of it exists at the same time.

The amount of gold and silver now in use is much larger than at any earlier time. The quantity of the precious metals had greatly lessened at the close of the fifteenth century. Then occurred the discovery of America, which had the effect of adding considerably to the

quantity of gold, and of immensely increasing that of silver. Russia became the chief gold producing country in the present century, but she lost that rank when the Californian mines were discovered. Then came the discovery of Australian gold. The effect of these discoveries, and of some lesser ones, is very great, and on the whole it is good.

Modern nations have their respective coinages, though there is now a disposition evinced to create an international coinage, the existence of which would be of the highest benefit to the world. Some steps have been taken in the right direction, and it is probable that the nineteenth century will not expire without seeing such a coinage effected. That would be a creation worthy of an age that prides itself on its enlightened, humane spirit.

The terms used by the various nations for their coins—often changing them—are rather perplexing for general readers. The golden *Louis* (*Louis d'or*) of France has been twice superseded by the golden *Napoleon*, and it may be revived again. The Prussians have golden *Double-Fredericks*. The English, in the present century, have revived the *Sovereign*, which answers to the *Pound*, and which has displaced the *Guinea*. The *Dollar* is a word that approaches to universality, though the *thing* varies much. We Americans have the *Double-Eagle* and the *Eagle*. Some of the South American States, and Mexico, keep up the *Doubloon*. Spain has the *Pistole*, Rome the *Scudo*, Portugal the *Half-Joe* and the *Crown*, Switzerland the *Pistole*, Greece the *Drachma*, Persia the *Toman*, Hindostan the *Mohur* and the *Ruppee*, Hamburg the *Ducat*, etc. Some of the names of coins have a romantic sound. The *Byzant*, or *Bezant*, which meets us in the history of the Crusades, and generally in books that relate to the middle ages, was a coin of the Byzantine or Greek Empire, of which Constantinople, the ancient Byzantium, was the capital. It was introduced into Western Europe by the Crusaders, but it was known in Italy much earlier. The *Sequin*, which is mentioned so often in the Arabian Nights that it seems to us an imaginary coin, is yet, though almost six centuries old, a living coin, if we may so call it. It originated in Venice, and was called *Zecchino*, from *Zecca*, the mint; and other Italian cities adopted it, and struck it. The Turks imitated the Italians, and so the *Sequin* is yet common in the Levant. It has, like *Byzant*, a thoroughly romantic flavor, much unlike the matter of fact notion that mostly is associated with hard money. Sir Walter Scott, in "*Ivanhoe*," introduces the *Zecchino*, but he should have substituted *Byzant*, as the former coin was not struck till about a century after the time of the story. The *Dollar* is derived from the German. More than four hundred years ago, in 1437, coins were made at Joachimsthal, or Joachim's Valley, and were called from that place, and the word was abbreviated to *Thaler*, which is the same thing, substantially, as the Spanish *Dalera*, or *Pillar Dollar*, so called because it bore the pillars of Hercules, thus carrying us back to the days and the deeds of the demi-gods. The Scandinavian *Daler* is of the same old family. No coin has had a higher place or a better name than the Spanish *Dollar*, which joined China to Peru. It was in good repute every where; and should a universal coin be adopted, it should be called the *Dollar*. That would be indeed "the allmighty dollar." The *Guinea* had its name from the fact that the first coins of that denomination were made from gold taken to England from the Guinea coast, in the reign of Charles the Second. No one ever refused to be familiar with that African, which was a coin, and a brother in the estimation of all the issues of all the mints of the world. All things considered, it is the finest gold coin ever struck.

The earliest coins ever made for this country were struck at the Bermudas, in 1612, and were of brass. The Assembly of Virginia, in 1645, provided for a copper coinage, but it never was struck. The Colony of Massachusetts established a mint, which was kept up for a generation, and from which proceeded small silver coins of various denominations. Others of the colonies sought to establish mints, but with no success. After the Revolution, a few of the States did establish mints. Nothing effectual was done by the National Government till 1792, when a system was adopted which has existed ever since, with the changes made necessary by events and time.

The coining press, with which ancient coins were executed, consisted merely of a block of wood upon which the die or piece of hardened metal containing the sunken impressions was placed. The piece of metal to be coined was first fashioned into a semi-bullet shape: this having been placed upon the face of the die, the punch was applied to it and struck with a hammer. This constituted the coining operation in the earliest history of the art of which we have any account. But little advance was made from this rude and imperfect apparatus until the introduction of the mill and screw in the sixteenth century of the present era.

The mill and screw is of French origin, the invention of which is ascribed to one Antonie Brucher, an engraver who first used such a machine in the palace of Henry II, in 1553, for the purpose of stamping counters. In 1585, the use of the mill and screw was abandoned, as it was found much more expensive than the old hammer process. We find it was not used again until the year 1623, when Briot, a French artist, unable to persuade his own Government to adopt it again, went to England, where it was immediately put in practice at the Royal Mint, under the direction of Briot. Here it was again discontinued, for the same reason as before, and a resort had to the old hammer and punch system. The use of the mill and screw was again adopted in 1651, and continued in use for coining until a very recent period. It is now used for striking medals, which require a high relief.

The first steam coining press was invented in 1833 by Thonneller, a Frenchman, and was soon put in practice in the French Mint. It was first introduced in the Mint of the United States in March, 1836, the old screw press being used up to that time. This invention, with some modifications, is the press now in use. These coining presses are of various sizes, to suit the different denominations of coin. The usual speed of striking is sixty pieces per minute for the half dollar; seventy-five for the quarter dollar; and ninety for the dime and half dime. The coining dies are prepared by engravers specially maintained at the mint for the purpose. The process of engraving a die consists in cutting the devices and legends in soft steel, those parts being depressed which in the coin appear in relief. This having been finished and hardened, constitutes an "*original die*;" which, being the result of a tedious and difficult task, is deemed too precious to be directly employed in striking coins, but is used for *multiplying dies*. It is first used to impress another piece of soft steel, which then presents the appearance of a coin, and is called a *hub*. This hub being hardened, is used to impress other pieces of steel in like manner, which, being exactly like the original die, are hardened and used for striking the coins. A pair of these will, on an average, perform two weeks' work.

MODERN COINS.

SNOWDEN.

During the infancy of the American Colonies, their currency was as multifarious in its character as in the ancient time of which we have made mention. There was, however, this difference between the ancients and the colonies: while the former made use of cattle and commodities as currency, from the fact that they were too barbarous to appreciate a more refined mode of conducting their mercantile transactions, our ancestors of the "New World" were driven to that resort because they were *unable* to obtain a currency of a more convenient character. In most of the colonies *wampum* was extensively used, and was received at the Treasury in payment of taxes, as was also cotton from the Colony of Massachusetts. Peltry was used many years as the principal article of currency. In 1636, an act was passed by the Colonial Assembly, levying a tax upon the several towns, in which it was agreed that good merchantable corn should pass for payment of taxes. Musket balls were also current, and were made so in Massachusetts by an order of the Court, as follows:

"It is likewise ordered, muskett bullets of a full boare shall passe currantly for a farthing a peece, provided that noe man be compelled to take above 12*d* att a tyme of them."

In some of the other Colonies, especially Virginia and Maryland, tobacco was used as a medium of exchange, as well as the articles above enumerated; and "in the first days of the 'Old Dominion,' tobacco would purchase the *most valuable commodity*. From 100 to 150 lbs. of it bought many a good wife."

The earliest coinage for America is said to have been executed in 1612, when the Virginia Company was endeavoring to establish a Colony on the *Summer Islands* (the Bermudas). This coin was of the denomination of a shilling, and was struck in brass. On the obverse was a Boar, and the legend, "SOMMER ISLAND," with the value "XII." The reverse presented a ship, under sail, firing a gun.

MASSACHUSETTS.

In considering the illustrations of coins contained in this work, our attention is first arrested by the "pine tree" money of Massachusetts. This coinage was instituted by the Colonial Assembly, in 1652, after the fall of Charles I, and the subsequent establishment of the Commonwealth, with Cromwell at its head. The Mint building was ordered to be erected upon the land of John Hull, in the city of Boston, by an act passed on the 27th day of May, 1652. John Hull, by the same act, was appointed Mint Master. The first pieces coined were mere *planchets*, stamped on one side with the letters N E and on the other side with XII*d*, VI*d*, and III*d*, according to the value of each piece. On the 19th of October following, a second act was passed, by virtue of which, shillings, sixpences, and threepences were coined of the following type: On the obverse a pine tree, inclosed by a double ring, containing the legend, "MASATHUSETS IN;" and, on the reverse, a double ring, as on the

obverse, containing the legend, "NEW ENGLAND, AN. DOM.," with the date in figures, and the denomination occupying the field within the minor circle. (See plate 1, No. 1.) Ten years subsequent, in May, 1662, a twopenny piece was added to the coinage by an order of the Court, which was of the same type as the larger coins. (See plate 1, No. 2.)

This coinage was not discontinued until 1686; yet they appear to have continued the use of the same date, the shillings, sixpences, and threepences, all bearing the date 1652, while the twopenny pieces are all dated 1662.

WASHINGTON CENT.

It was proposed, during the administration of Washington, to place his effigy on the coins of the United States; and with that view, in 1791 and 1792, before the Mint was regularly in operation, several experimental dies were prepared, with his portrait upon the obverse or principal side. From these dies the well known "Washington Cents" were issued. The specimen now existing, bearing the date of 1791, were without doubt made in England, and those dated 1792 were struck in this country from experimental dies prepared for a regular coinage when a mint should be established. It is a well ascertained fact that Washington did not favor the proposition to place his likeness upon the coins of the United States, and when several specimens of that description were exhibited to him, for his inspection and approbation, he indignantly ordered the dies to be destroyed; and expressed his desire that there should be placed on the coins an ideal head of Liberty. (See plate 1, No. 3.)

In 1783, a silversmith named J. Chalmers, of Annapolis, Maryland, commenced the coinage of shillings, sixpences, and threepences. The shilling has, on the obverse, two hands clasped in friendship, and inclosed in a wreath, with the legend, "I CHALMERS ANNAPOLIS." The field, on the reverse, is divided into two sections, in one of which is a serpent, and in the other two birds holding a branch in their beaks. The legend is "ONE SHILLING".... 1783. (See plate 1, No. 4.)

VIRGINIA.

In the time of George III, a copper coinage was executed, which was intended for circulation in Virginia. The obverse presented a head of the King *laureated*, with the legend "GEORGUS II REX"; on the reverse the arms of Great Britain, and the Electoral Dominions, with VIRGINIA and the date 1773. These coins were finely executed. (See plate 1, No. 8.)

ROSA AMERICANA.

In the reign of George I, coins were issued by order of the British Government, which are believed to be the only coins ever struck by that authority for general circulation in the American Colonies. These coins, popularly known as the "Rosa Americanas," were made of a mixed metal, resembling brass.

Those struck with the date 1722, have on the obverse a bust of the king *laureated*, and on the larger pieces the legend stands, "GEORGIUS D. G. MAG. BRI. FRA. ET. HIB. REX;" while on the smaller pieces it is "GEORGIUS DEI GRATIA REX." On the reverse is a double rose: "ROSA AMERICANA,

1722;" and on a scroll, the inscription, "UTILE DULCI." On the smaller pieces the latter inscription forms part of the legend. Those bearing the date 1723, have the rose crowned. (See plate 1, Nos. 14 and 15.)

COINS OF THE PERIOD OF THE CONFEDERATION.

During the period of the Confederacy, which preceded the adoption of the Constitution, extending from 1778 to 1787, the right of coining money was vested not only in the Federal Congress, but in the different States. Many of them took advantage of their rights by issuing copper coins — cents and half cents.

VERMONT issued a grant in June, 1785, to Reuben Harmon, Jr., giving him the exclusive right to coin copper money within that State, for the space of two years from the first of July following. Under this grant Harmon established a mint at Rupert and issued cents of the following description: The obverse bore a device representing the sun rising from behind a range of hills, with a plow beneath. Legend, "VERMONTENSIVM RESPUBLICA, 1786;" and on the reverse an eye, surrounded by diverging rays and thirteen stars. Legend, "QUARTA DECIMA STELLA." (See plate 1, No. 6.)

CONNECTICUT issued a grant, on the 20th October, 1785, to Samuel Bishop, Joseph Hopkins, James Hillhouse, and John Goodrich, authorizing them to coin coppers to an amount not exceeding ten thousand pounds. This grant was limited to the term of five years. The mint, however, only continued in operation three years. These have, on the obverse, a *laureated* bust adorned with drapery, and the legend, "AUCTORI CONNEC." On the reverse is a female figure seated, holding in the right hand an olive branch, and in the left a staff. Legend, "INDE ET LIB." The date occupies the *exergue*. (See plate 1, No. 5.)

NEW JERSEY, following the example of the two preceding States, issued a grant in June, 1786, to Walter Mould, Thomas Goodsby, and Albion Cox, authorizing them to coin copper cents to the amount of £10,000. There appears to have been some disagreement between the parties, which resulted in a dissolution of the partnership; for we find that, on the twenty-second of October of the same year, a second act was passed by the Assembly, authorizing Thomas Goodsby and Albion Cox to coin *two thirds* of the amount contemplated in the preceding act. Thus two mints were established. These establishments appear to have continued in operation during the years 1786, 1787, and 1788. There was a large emission of cents of these dates, and they are now quite common. The type was as follows: Obverse, a horse's head and a plow, with the legend, "NOVA CESAREA," and the date. Reverse, a heart-shaped shield, and the legend, "E PLURIBUS UNUM." (See plate 1, No. 7.) There are almost countless varieties of this coinage, but the types are not materially different.

MASSACHUSETTS passed an act on the 17th October, 1786, providing for the establishment of a mint within the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, for the coinage of gold, silver, and copper; and in the spring of 1787 Joshua Witheral was authorized to provide for the necessary buildings and machinery. The first regular issue of copper coins did not take place until 1788, but specimens are frequently found bearing the date 1787. The latter were, probably, trial pieces, struck during the time that the machinery and dies were being prepared. There were

no gold or silver coins issued, although the act contemplated the coinage of such pieces. The copper coins issued were the cent and half cent. The cent has upon its obverse the American eagle, grasping in the right talon a bundle of arrows, and in its left an olive branch; upon its breast is a shield, inscribed with the word cent. Legend, "MASSACHUSETTS," and the date. On the reverse is an Indian of full length, with his bow and arrow; near his forehead appears a single star. Legend, "COMMONWEALTH." The half cents are the same, except that the shield has the inscription "HALF CENT." (See plate 1, Nos. 10 and 11.)

1783. A cent. Obverse, an eye, surrounded by diverging rays and circle of thirteen stars. Legend, "NOVA CONSTELLATIO." Reverse, the initials, "U. S." inclosed in a wreath of laurel. Legend, "LIBERTAS JUSTITIA ... 1783." (See plate 1, No. 12.) Origin unknown.

1791. Kentucky cent. Obverse, a hand holding a scroll, upon which is inscribed, "OUR CAUSE IS JUST." Legend, "UNANIMITY IS THE STRENGTH OF SOCIETY." Reverse, a triangle of fifteen stars, connected together with small rings or links, and surrounded by diverging rays. On the stars are engraved the initials of fifteen States. Legend, "E PLURIBUS UNUM." Mr. Hickcox states that this piece was struck in Lancaster, England, 1791, and is called the "Kentucky cent," from the fact that the star designating K, for Kentucky, is placed at the top of the triangle. (See plate 1, No. 13.)

FEDERAL COINAGE.

During the interval which elapsed from the establishment of the Confederacy, in 1778, to the adoption of the Constitution, in 1788, coins were issued, not only by the several States, but a large amount of base coppers were emitted by private persons, while others were foisted upon the community by speculators from abroad. These issues had a deleterious effect upon the condition of our currency; and the attention of Congress was early called to the subject of a national coinage, as a remedy for the existing evils.

As early as 1782 the preliminary steps were taken toward the introduction of a National coinage. "Congress" directed the financier of the Confederation, Robert Morris, to lay before them his views upon the subject of coins and currency. The report was presented in January, 1782. The subject was discussed repeatedly in Congress, but no further steps were taken until 1784, when Mr. Jefferson, in behalf of a committee appointed for the purpose, brought in a report disagreeing with that of the financier, except as to the decimal system. The following remarks occur in this document:

"The most easy ratio of multiplication and division, is that of ten. Every one knows the facility of decimal arithmetic.

"He found fault with the *unit* of Mr. Morris, first, on account of its diminutive size: 'A horse or bullock of eighty dollars' value would require a notation of six figures, to wit, 115,200 units;' secondly, because of its want of correspondence in value with any known coins. In lieu of this the Spanish dollar was proposed, as being of convenient size, capable of easy actual division, and familiar to the minds of the people. It was added, that the course of our commerce would bring us more of this than of any other foreign coin; and, beside, the dollar was already as much referred to, as a measure of value, as the respective provincial pounds. Upon this basis it was proposed to strike four coins; viz.,

"A golden piece, of the value of ten dollars; a dollar in silver; a tenth of a dollar, also in silver; a hundredth of a dollar, in copper.

"The Assistant Financier conceded something to Mr. Jefferson's views, but adhered to the main principles of his own scheme." But Congress, in 1785, adopted Mr. Jefferson's report, and in the following year made legal provisions for a coinage upon that basis.

The contract for the coinage of coppers was awarded to Mr. James Jarvis, whereupon Congress instructed the committee to contract with him for three hundred tons of copper coin, which were to conform to the standard adopted in the report of Mr. Jefferson. The devices and inscriptions for this coinage were also regulated by an Act of Congress, as follows:

1787, July 6. "*Resolved*, That the Board of Treasury direct the contractor for the copper coinage to stamp on each side of each piece the following device: viz., Thirteen circles linked together, a small circle in the middle, with the motto, 'UNITED STATES,' round it; and in the center, the words, 'WE ARE ONE;' on the other side of the same piece the following devices: viz, A dial with the hours expressed on the face of it; a meridian sun above, on one side of which is to be the word 'FUGIO,' and on the other the year, in figures, '1787.'" The words, "MIND YOUR BUSINESS," inscribed beneath the dial, which have gained for this piece the name of "Franklin Cent," appear to have been added without the authority of Congress; and, indeed, some pretend to say that it was done at the suggestion of "Poor Richard" himself, and hence its popular name is derived. The principal foundation, however, for this opinion, as well as the name applied to the coin, appears to be that "it sounds like him." (See plate I, No. 16.) A portion of these coppers is said to have been coined at the mint in New-Haven, of which Mr. Jarvis was a partner; and the remainder at the mint of Mr. Harmon, at Rupert, in Vermont, whither the dies were transported.

GOLD COINAGE.

The first deposit of gold bullion, for coinage, at the United States Mint, took place on the 12th day of February, 1795. The deposit was made by Moses Brown, merchant, of Boston, Mass., and consisted of gold ingots, amounting to two thousand two hundred and seventy-six dollars and twenty-two cents (\$2,276.22). Subsequently, before any coinage took place, several deposits were made.

The first return of gold coins, from the Chief Coiner, was on the 31st day of July, 1795, and consisted of 744 half eagles. Eight deliveries of half eagles took place after this time and prior to the 17th of September, after which no more gold of this denomination was coined during the year. The first delivery of eagles was on the 22d of September, and consisted of 400 pieces, after which there were four other deliveries of various amounts.

The eagle and half eagle, of this emission, were of the same type, as follows: Obverse, a female bust, emblematic of Liberty, facing to the right, wearing a liberty cap, with the hair flowing loosely about it. Above is inscribed the word "LIBERTY," and beneath the date "1795." To the left of the effigy are ten stars in a line, and to the right five, fifteen in all. Reverse, an eagle, with extended wings, holding a laurel crown in its beak, and grasping a palm branch with both talons. Legend, "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA." (See plate I, Nos. 17 and 18.)

1796. The gold coins of this year have sixteen stars upon the obverse, eight upon each side of the effigy. The first coinage of quarter eagles took place in this year. The first issue, which was made on the 21st of September, was of the same type as the eagle. The amount,

however, was very small, being only 66 pieces. Subsequently the die was altered, and on the 8th of November there was a coinage of 897 pieces of the following type: Obverse, same as the eagle. (A portion, and probably a small one, had no stars upon the obverse.) Reverse, an eagle with raised wings, holding in its beak a scroll, inscribed "E PLURIBUS UNUM," and grasping in the right talon a bundle of arrows, and in the left an olive branch. Upon its breast is the United States shield. Above the eagle are clouds, and sixteen stars. Legend, "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA." (See plate 1, Nos. 21 and 22.) The other pieces, the eagle and half eagle, were not altered until the following year (1797), when the reverse above described was adopted for those pieces likewise. (See plate 1, Nos. 19 and 20.) No further changes were made in the devices on the gold coins until the year 1807.

The first issue of coins of the new type took place on the 30th of September. The new coinage was of the following description: Obverse, a bust of Liberty, facing to the left, wearing a liberty cap, upon the band of which is inscribed "LIBERTY." Beneath is the date, "1807." To the left of the effigy are seven stars, and to the right six, thirteen in all. Reverse, an eagle, with its wings expanded in flight, the United States shield upon its breast. In the left talon it grasps three arrows, and in the right an olive branch. Above floats a scroll, inscribed, "E PLURIBUS UNUM." Beneath is the value, "5 D." Legend, "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA."

There were no quarter eagles issued of the new pattern, as there was only one delivery of this denomination during the year. The new quarter eagle appeared in the year 1808. (See plate 1, Nos. 23 and 24.)

In 1813, the appearance of the obverse of the half eagle, which was the only gold coin struck for a number of years, was slightly changed, the head of Liberty appearing in rather better flesh, and the thirteen stars arranged in a circle around the edge, instead of being at the sides of the effigy, as before; otherwise it continued the same. (See plate 2, No. 1.) The quarter eagle of this type did not appear till 1821. (See plate 2, No. 2.)

Upon the change of standard, in 1834, another alteration took place in the type of the gold coinage. Up to June of that year they continued the same as before, but the change of standard having taken place in that month the type was changed, in order to distinguish the new standard from the old merely by sight. The obverse of the new coins were very similar to the old, except that the liberty-cap is removed from the head of the goddess, and instead the hair is confined by a band, inscribed with the word, "LIBERTY." There was a peculiar heaviness also in the old style which does not appear in the new. The scroll, bearing the motto, "E PLURIBUS UNUM," is omitted from the reverse. (See plate 2, Nos. 3 and 4.)

The next change of type took place very near the end of the year 1838. The pattern then adopted for the gold coins has been continued to the present time. It is as follows: Obverse, a bust of Liberty, the shoulders undraped. The hair is looped up in a roll behind, and intertwined with beads; a couple of stray curls hang loosely upon the neck. The front of the head is embellished with a tiara, inscribed with the word "LIBERTY." Around the edge are thirteen stars, and beneath, the date, "1838." There was no noticeable change in the type of the reverse. (See plate 2, No. 5.)

This pattern first made its appearance on the 26th of December, and consisted of 6,700 eagles; and on the 31st of December the Chief Coiner returned to the Treasurer 500 eagles, making 7,200 eagles of the new type issued in this year. This pattern was adopted on the half eagle of 1830, and on the quarter eagle of 1840. (See plate 2, Nos. 6 and 7.)

In 1849, two new pieces were added to the gold coinage, viz, the double eagle, or twenty-dollar piece, and the gold dollar. The obverse of the double eagle is the same as the new coinage of 1838. The reverse has a very small eagle, its body hidden by the United States shield. From its beak depends a highly ornamented scroll, inscribed "E PLURIBUS UNUM." In the left talon are three arrows, and in the right an olive branch. Above is a circle of thirteen stars bathed in the diverging rays of the sun. Legend, "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA." ... "TWENTY D." The dies for this coin were prepared in the year 1849, and one piece was struck therefrom and placed in the Mint Cabinet. (See plate 2, No. 11.) The first issue took place in the following year.

The head on the obverse of the dollar of this year (1849) is the same as the other gold coins, and is encircled by thirteen stars. On the reverse the value and date, "1 DOLLAR 1849," are inscribed between two branches of laurel, crossed. Legend, "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA." Of this denomination there was a large issue. (See plate 2, No. 12.)

This dollar, after a few years trial, was found to be rather small in diameter, and many complaints were made against it on that account. Consequently, in 1854, an alteration in the size was determined upon. The enlarged dollar of this year (1854) has, as its emblem of Liberty, a beautiful Indian head crowned with feathers. The band in which the feathers are confined is inscribed with the word "LIBERTY." Legend, "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA." On the reverse is inscribed, "1 DOLLAR 1854," within a wreath of cereals. This dollar being considerably larger in diameter than the old piece, has a proportionate decrease in thickness. (See plate 2, No. 13.)

This year also witnessed the advent of another new coin—the three dollar piece. This coin has upon its obverse an Indian head much more graceful in appearance than any effigy which ever before graced an American coin. Like the dollar, it has a feathered crown inscribed with the word, "LIBERTY;" but this crown is quite an improvement upon the former. Otherwise it is merely an enlargement of the dollar. (See plate 2, No. 15.) This is the last change in the gold coinage of the United States which we have to notice, with the exception of a slight alteration in the dollar of 1856, to make it correspond with the type of the three-dollar piece. (See plate 2, No. 14.)

SILVER COINAGE.

The first deposit of silver bullion for coinage took place on the 18th day of July, 1794. The deposit was made by the Bank of Maryland, and consisted of "coins of France," amounting to eighty thousand seven hundred and fifteen dollars seventy-three cents and five tenths (\$80,715.735).

The first return of silver coins from the Chief Coiner to the Treasurer was made on the 15th day of October, and comprised 1758 dollars. The second delivery was on the 1st day of December, and consisted of 5,300 half dollars. This embraced the entire silver coinage of the year. There was a small coinage of half dimes, but they were only struck as pattern pieces, for the purpose of trying the dies, and were not regularly

issued. The types were as follows: Obverse, a head of Liberty, facing to the right, with flowing hair. Above was the word "LIBERTY," and beneath, the date, "1794." To the left of the effigy were eight stars, and to the right seven, fifteen in all. On the reverse was an eagle with raised wings, encircled by branches of laurel, crossed. Legend, "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA." On the edge of the dollar was inscribed "HUNDRED [] [] [] [] ** CENTS ** [] [] ** ONE ** DOLLAR ** OR ** UNIT [] [] **" (See plate 2, No. 18.) The half dollar, of the same type, has on the edge, "FIFTY ** [] [] CENTS ** OR * [] HALF * A * DOLLAR ** [] [] * *" (See plate 2, No. 19.)

In the following year (1795) a change took place in the type of the dollar. The obverse has a full bust of Liberty, adorned with drapery; from beneath the hair appears a ribbon, which is tied in a bow behind. The reverse has an eagle with expanded wings, standing upon clouds, between branches of laurel and lily, crossed. Otherwise it is the same as before. (See plate 2, No. 20.) The half dimes are of the same type as the new dollar of 1795.

A return of half dimes took place on the 30th of March, amounting to 7,756 pieces. They are of the same type as the dollars of 1794, but have a grained edge.

In the year 1796, the quarter dollar and dime were added to the coinage. They are the same pattern as the new dollar of 1795, but have grained edges. (See plate 2, Nos. 22 and 24.) The silver coins of 1797 have *sixteen* stars—one star for each State. (See plate 2, No. 21.)

In 1798, however, the number of stars were reduced to thirteen, being emblematic of the original thirteen States. The reverses of the dollar and dime, which were the only silver pieces coined in this year, underwent an entire change, as follows: An eagle with raised wings, bearing the United States shield upon its breast. From its beak floats a scroll, inscribed "E PLURIBUS UNUM." In the right talon it grasps a bundle of thirteen arrows, and in the left an olive branch. Above are clouds and thirteen stars. Legend, "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA." (See plate 2, No. 25; also, plate 3, No. 1.) For a half dollar of this type, see plate 3, No. 3.

No further change of importance took place until 1807. The emission of the half dollar of the new type was very large and is described as follows: Obverse, a bust of Liberty, with the Roman mantle, facing to the left. Upon the head is a liberty cap, inscribed with the word "LIBERTY." Upon the left of the effigy are seven stars, and to the right six. Beneath is the date, 1807. Reverse, an eagle, with its wings expanded in flight, grasping three arrows in the left, and an olive branch in the right talon. (See plate 3, No. 4.)

In 1831, a very marked change occurred in the quarter dollar, the diameter having been considerably reduced, with a consequent increase in thickness. The change of type, however, only affected the size of the devices, which were reduced to correspond with the size of the coin, and the omission from the reverse of the scroll bearing the motto, "E PLURIBUS UNUM." (See plate 3, No. 10.)

The other silver coins remained unchanged until the year 1836. In this year, the dollar, which had not been coined since the year 1804, again made its appearance, but this time in an entire new costume. On the obverse it presents the goddess of Liberty seated upon a rock, supporting with her right hand the United States shield, across which floats a scroll, inscribed "LIBERTY;" and with her left, the staff and liberty-cap. (This effigy has graced our coinage ever since, to the present day.) Beneath is the date, "1836." On the reverse is an eagle in

flight, facing to the left, surrounded by twenty-six stars, of different magnitudes, according to the size of the states they represent. (See plate 3, No. 8.) A change also occurred in the half dollar of this year, so that there are specimens of both the old and new type. (See plate 3, No. 9.) The half dime did not appear until 1829. (See plate 3, No. 7.) The two latter pieces were altered in the year 1837. (See plate 3, Nos. 11 and 12.)

1838. The first half dollars and quarter dollars of this year were of the same type as the new half dollars of 1836, with the exception that the value stands "HALF DOL." upon the former. But during the year new dies were prepared, upon the obverse of which is an effigy of Liberty, copied from the pattern dollar of 1836. Around the edge are thirteen stars, and beneath, the date "1838." The reverse of the half dollar was unchanged. (See plate 3, No. 15.) The quarter dollar has "QUAR. DOL." instead of "25 c.," as before. (See plate 3, No. 16.) The dime and half dime are the same type as the new die of 1837, with the addition of thirteen stars to the obverse. (See plate 3, Nos. 17 and 18.)

1838. "Flying eagle dollar." Obverse, same type as the legal dollar of 1840 (the present pattern). Reverse, a flying eagle, facing to the left. Legend, "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA...." "ONE DOLLAR." This was the first coin ever struck at the United States Mint with a grained edge. (See plate 3, No. 13.)

On the 21st of July, 1840, the new dollar made its appearance. The obverse is the same as the dollar of 1836, with the addition of thirteen stars. The reverse has the eagle, with expanded wings, etc., etc. (See plate 3, No. 14.)

In 1851, the three cent piece was added to the coinage. On the obverse it has a star, bearing the arms of the United States. Legend, "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,"....1851. Reverse, an ornamental "c," within which is the number "III" (3 cents). Around the edge are thirteen stars. (See plate 3, No. 19.)

In 1853, the weight of the half dollar, and smaller pieces, was reduced. The only alteration made in the types of the reduced pieces was the addition of two arrow-heads, one at each side of the date, and on the reverse of the half dollar, the eagle appears surrounded by diverging rays. (See plate 3, No. 20.)

In the following year (1854) the diverging rays were removed from the reverses; and in 1856, the arrow-heads also disappeared. (See plate 4, No. 1.)

In 1860, a change was effected in the types of the dime and half dime: the old laurel wreath being displaced by a wreath of *cereals*, and the legend of the "United States of America" is removed from the reverse and substituted for the thirteen stars upon the obverse. (See plate 4, Nos. 2 and 3.)

COPPER COINAGE.

The first year of active operations at the Mint (1793) was devoted exclusively to the coinage of cents and half cents. During the year three different patterns of the former made their appearance. The *first* is described as follows: Obverse, a head of Liberty, facing to the right, with the hair flowing backward, as if blown by the wind. Above, is inscribed the word "LIBERTY," and beneath, the date, "1793."

Reverse, an endless chain, within which is inscribed "ONE CENT," and the fraction $\frac{1}{100}$." Legend, "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA." The *second* pattern has a wreath as substitute for the chain: the fraction $\frac{1}{100}$ appears beneath the wreath. The *third* variety has a bust of Liberty, with flowing hair, and the pole and liberty-cap are added, the reverse being the same as the second issue. The half cent made its first appearance on the 20th of July. These were of the same style as the third variety of the cent, but the bust is turned in the opposite direction—to the left. (See plate 4, Nos. 1, 2 and 4.)

In 1794, the diameter of the cent was slightly increased, and the inscription "ONE HUNDRED FOR A DOLLAR" appears upon the edge. The half cent has a bust somewhat enlarged, and facing to the right; and upon the edge is inscribed, "TWO HUNDRED FOR A DOLLAR." (See plate 4, Nos. 3 and 5.)

In 1795, a still further increase in diameter was effected, and the inscriptions upon the edge were omitted. The head upon the half cent is reduced in size from that of the previous year, but still faces in the same direction. (See plate 4, Nos. 6 and 8.)

The following year (1796) the diameter of the cent was again changed, to correspond with that of 1794; and during the year a change in the type of the obverse was also effected, as follows: A bust of Liberty, facing to the right, and adorned with drapery. A portion of the hair is confined by a band, which is tied in a bow behind; the remainder falls loosely over the shoulders. (See plate 4, No. 7.) The half cent was not altered until the year 1799 or 1800, when it was made to correspond with the new cent of 1796, the bust facing in the same direction. (See plate 4, No. 9.)

The copper coins experienced no other change until the introduction of the new die for the cent, engraved by Mr. Reich, in 1808. This cent has, on the obverse, a bust of Liberty, facing to the left; the hair is confined by a band inscribed with the word "LIBERTY." To the left of the effigy are seven stars, and to the right six; beneath is the date, "1808." On the reverse, the value, "ONE CENT," is inscribed within a wreath, composed of a single branch of laurel. Legend, "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA." The fraction $\frac{1}{100}$ is omitted. The half cent was not altered until the following year (1809), when it was made to correspond to the above description. (See plate 4, Nos. 10 and 11.)

The coinage of the cent, which had been suspended during the year 1815, was resumed in January, 1816, and a new pattern adopted for the obverse, as follows: A head of Liberty, facing to the left. The hair is confined in a roll behind, while the front of the head is bedecked with a tiara, inscribed with the word "LIBERTY." Around the edge are thirteen stars, and beneath, the date "1816." The reverse was unaltered. (See plate 4, No. 12.) In the following year (1817) a cent of this pattern made its appearance, bearing *fifteen* stars, but was soon discontinued, the type adopted in 1816 having been continued as long as the copper cent was issued. (See plate 4, No. 13.) The cent of 1839, however, was slightly altered in effigy, the head being higher and more arched on the top, above the tiara; from which it has acquired the cognomen of "booby-head." (See plate 4, No. 14.)

The type of the half cent was not changed until the year 1840, when new dies, of the same style as the cent, were prepared. (See plate 4, No. 16.) These dies were only used to strike patterns, no issues of half cents having been made in this, or the eight years following, to 1848.

In each of these years dies were prepared for the half cent, but none were issued for general circulation. Fine proof specimens were placed in the Mint Cabinet, where they now remain.

In the year 1857, the old familiar coppers disappear from among our authorized coins. They continued to be coined during the month of January, in which time 333,456 cents, and 35,180 half cents, were struck. The latter were nearly all retained in the mint, and subsequently melted up, this denomination having been abolished by the same law that authorized the substitution of the nickel for the copper cent.

The new cent was issued for general circulation in May following. The obverse has a flying eagle, like that upon the pattern dollar of 1836, without the stars. Above is the legend, "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA," and beneath, the date, "1857." On the reverse, the value, "ONE CENT," is inscribed within a wreath of *cereals*. (See plate 4, No. 17.)

This pattern was short-lived, as in the year 1859 it was supplanted by the following: Obverse, an Indian head, facing to the left, and bedecked with a falling crown of feathers, upon the band of which is inscribed "LIBERTY." Legend, "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA." . . . "1859." Reverse, "ONE CENT," inscribed within a wreath of laurel. (See plate 4, No. 18.)

In 1860, a new device for the reverse was adopted; being a wreath of oak, within which is inscribed "ONE CENT." Above is suspended a small shield, bearing the arms of the United States. (See plate 4, No. 19.)

Beside the National Mint at Philadelphia, there are four Branch Mints. Three of these were created by Act of Congress of March 3, 1835: viz., branches at New-Orleans, La., Dahlonega, Ga., and Charlotte, North-Carolina. The fourth is located at San Francisco, Cal., and was established by Act of Congress of July 3, 1852. The three former branches did not go into operation until the year 1838; the latter, in 1854. The coins of the Branch Mints are distinguished from those of the National Mint by the initial letters which will be found upon them. These are as follows: Branch at New-Orleans, which coins gold and silver, the letter O. (See plate 2, No. 16.) At the Branch Mint, Dahlonega, which coins gold only, the initial D. (See plate 2, No. 10.) At the Branch Mint, Charlotte, which also coins nothing but gold, the initial C. (See plate 2, No. 9.) The coins of the National Mint bear no distinguishing marks or initials.

EXPERIMENTAL PIECES.

(UNAUTHORIZED COINS OF THE UNITED STATES.)

Since the establishment of the United States Mint many coins have made their appearance therefrom, which do not belong to the national authorized series, being of an experimental character, and not intended for general circulation. Among these we include the "Washington half dime," which we have before mentioned. We consider, however, that the piece in question *was* intended "for general circulation," from the fact that Washington makes mention of it, *in that light*, in his annual address to Congress. But as it partakes of the experimental character, we exclude it from the regular series. These pieces will be noticed in the order of time, so far as possible.

1792. Half dime. Obverse, a female head, emblematic of Liberty, facing to the left. This is popularly supposed to represent the features

of Martha Washington, who is said to have sat to the artist while he was designing it. The hair is short and unconfined. Immediately beneath is the date, the whole being encompassed by the legend, "LIB(erty) PAR(ent) OF SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY." On the reverse is a small eagle volant, beneath which is inscribed the value, "HALF DIME." Legend, "UNL STATES OF AMERICA." (See plate 5, No. 1.) This piece is said to have been struck from the private plate of Washington, which is not unlikely, considering the great interest which he took in the operations of the infant mint, visiting it frequently, and personally superintending many of its affairs. This coin, as before shown, made its appearance in the month of October, 1792. Subsequently several other pieces were struck, before the close of the year, as follows:

CENT. Obverse, a bust of Liberty, with flowing hair, facing to the right. Beneath is the date, "1792." Legend, "LIBERTY PARENT OF SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY." Reverse, "ONE CENT," inscribed within a wreath of laurel. Beneath is the fraction $\frac{1}{100}$. Legend, "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA." This cent conforms, in size and weight, to the standard adopted in the law of 1792, which underwent a reduction before any regular issue of cents took place. It is also very similar in appearance to the "Washington half dime," which fact seems to indicate it as the first trial cent of the United States Mint. It was the work of an artist named Birch, whose name appears upon the lower portion of the effigy. (See plate 5, No. 10.)

DIME. Obverse, a bust of Liberty, with flowing hair, facing to the left. Beneath is the date, "1792." Legend, "LIBERTY PARENT OF SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY." Reverse, a small eagle volant. Beneath is inscribed the value, "DIME." Legend, "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA." This piece, of which we have duplicates, was struck in copper, being merely a trial of dies for the dime. Only a few specimens were struck, and it is nearly *unique*. (See plate 5, No. 2.)

CENT. Obverse, an undraped bust of Liberty, with flowing hair facing to the right. Beneath is inscribed the date, "1792." Legend, "LIBERTY PARENT OF SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY." Reverse, "ONE CENT," inscribed within a wreath of laurel, beneath which is the fraction $\frac{1}{100}$. Legend, "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA." (See plate 5, No. 12.) This cent is of the same diameter as the trial dime described above, and is said to have been made small with a view to the insertion of a plug of silver in the center, to bring the value up to the standard required by law.

CENT. Obverse, a bust of Liberty, facing to the right, the hair confined by a fillet. Above is inscribed the word "LIBERTY," and beneath, the date, "1792." Reverse, a portion of a globe, on which stands an eagle, with raised wings. Legend, "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA." This cent has a grained edge, like the cents of 1793. Some numismatists give it the preference as the first trial cent of the Mint. (See plate 5, No. 11.)

1794. The first year in which the legal half dime was coined a trial piece was struck in copper during the preparation of the dies. It is of the same type as the legal half dime, except that the reverse is without the wreath, which was added when the regular coins were struck. (See plate 5, No. 3.)

1836. A gold dollar made its appearance, bearing on the obverse a liberty-cap, inscribed with the word "LIBERTY," and surrounded by diverging rays. Reverse, the value "1 D." encircled by a single branch of palm. Legend, "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA."... "1836." (See plate 5, No. 18.)

In the same year a composition two-cent piece was struck, upon the obverse of which is an eagle with expanded wings, floating upon clouds. Legend, "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA".... "1836." Reverse, the value, "TWO CENTS," inscribed within a wreath of laurel. *One tenth silver.* (See plate 5, No. 16.)

A half dollar, of the same pattern as the dollar just noticed, was struck at the Mint at the same time. (See plate 5, No. 4.)

Two other half dollars were produced in this year. The *first* has the same obverse as the authorized coinage. On the reverse is an eagle, engraved by Mr. Gobrecht. In the right talon it grasps an olive branch, and in the left four arrows. Legend, "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA".... "HALF DOLLAR." This piece is said to be *unique*. The *second* has a bust of Liberty, by Mr. Kneass. It faces to the left, is adorned with drapery, and has a tiara upon the forehead. A band, inscribed with the word "LIBERTY," is cast over the hair, and partially confines it. To the left of the effigy are *seven*, and to the right *six*, stars. Beneath is the date, "1838." The reverse is the same as the legal half dollar. (See plate 5, No. 5.)

Same year, a half dollar, bearing a bust of Liberty, by Mr. Gobrecht. This bust is undraped, and faces to the right. The hair is confined in a roll behind, and the front of the head is adorned with a tiara, inscribed with the word "LIBERTY." In other respects it conformed to the type of the authorized coinage. (See plate 5, No. 6.) Both this head and that of Mr. Kneass, of the previous year, are finely executed, and, being exceedingly rare, command high prices in the market.

1849. Two pattern three cent pieces were struck in this year. For the obverse the die of the legal half dime was used, while the reverse of the first presents the number "III," and the other the figure "3." These were one half silver. They are exceedingly rare. (See plate 5, Nos. 7 and 8.)

1850. A third pattern for the three cent piece then in contemplation was produced. On the obverse is a liberty-cap inscribed with the word "LIBERTY," and surrounded by diverging rays. Beneath is the date, "1850." Reverse, the denomination "III" encircled by a single branch of palm. Legend, "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA." (See plate 5, No. 9.)

In the same year the "ring cent" was produced. This piece is about the size of a dime, and has a small hole in the center, around which is inscribed, on one side, "U. S. A.".... "ONE TENTH SILVER;" and on the other, "CENT,".... "1850." (See plate 5, No. 15.)

A dollar and half dollar, in gold, embodying the same idea, were also struck. These had only the legend, "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA," upon one side, the other being plain. (See plate 5, No. 19.)

1853. The first "nickel cent" was produced in this year. The obverse is an imitation of the legal copper cent. The reverse has the value, "ONE CENT," inscribed within a wreath of laurel, there being no legend. Sixty per cent nickel, remainder copper. Nearly as large as the present nickel cent. (See plate 5, No. 17.)

1854. A copper cent appeared of the same pattern as the legal cent, but smaller in size, and the stars were omitted; weight, 96 grains. (See plate 5, No. 13.)

Same year. A cent of the same size as the preceding, but of a different type. Obverse, a flying eagle, thirteen stars, and the date. Reverse same as the legal cent. This cent was composed of 95 per cent copper, 4 tin, and 1 zinc, and is the rarest of the pattern cents of this period, being almost *unique*. (See plate 5, No. 14.)

1856. The nickel cent, which was adopted in the following year (1857), was first coined in this year. Its type and composition have been already stated.

In 1858, a new device was contemplated for the nickel cent, and several varieties of that cent were coined. Of these there were three different obverses. 1st. The obverse of the legal cent of 1857-8. 2d. A small eagle volant, presented in a different position from that on the legal cent. 3d. An Indian head, with a falling crown of feathers (afterward adopted).

These obverses were combined with four different reverses in such a manner as to produce *eleven* different varieties. These were as follows: 1st. A wreath of *cereals*, within which is inscribed "ONE CENT." This was the same as the legal cent of 1858. 2d. An oak wreath, inclosing the inscription, "ONE CENT," above which is a small shield, bearing the arms of the United States. The objection to this was that the shield had the appearance of a harp. 3d. Same as the preceding, with the shield omitted. 4th. A wreath of laurel, within which is inscribed "ONE CENT" (afterward adopted, in combination with the Indian head above). The large, or authorized eagle, was combined with the three last named reverses; while the other two obverses were combined with the four reverses, making eleven in all. (See plate 5, Nos. 22 and 23.)

1859. A new half dollar was proposed in this year, and several varieties were coined. First, we have a beautiful bust of Liberty, facing to the right, the hair being done up in a braid behind, and crowned with a chaplet of oak. Around the shoulders of the effigy floats a scroll inscribed "LIBERTY." Legend, "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.".... "1859." This fine head was the work of Mr. Longacre, the present engraver of the Mint. This was combined with three different reverses, differing, however, only in the inscription. One has " $\frac{1}{2}$ DOLLAR" inscribed within a wreath of *cereals*; another, "50 CENTS," within a similar wreath; and a *third*, "HALF DOLLAR," with the same wreath. These reverses, which are very graceful, were engraved by Mr. Paquet, one of the engravers of the Mint. (See plate 5, No. 20.)

Mr. Paquet also produced a half dollar of the following description: Obverse, the goddess of Liberty, in a sitting posture, facing to the left, her left hand resting upon the United States shield, while with the right she supports the *fascis*. Beneath is the date, "1859," and around the edge thirteen stars. On the reverse is the American eagle, with its wings expanded in flight, grasping an olive branch in the right and three arrows in the left talon, while from its beak floats a scroll, inscribed "E PLURIBUS UNUM." Upon its breast is suspended the United States shield. Legend, "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.".... "HALF DOLLAR." (See plate 5, No. 4.)

Near the close of the year another pattern cent was struck. This is the same as the cent of the year 1860. (See plate 5, No. 25.)

1867. The first nickel five cent piece was produced this year. Obverse, the figure "5," within a wreath composed of stars and diverging rays. Legend, "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.".... "CENTS." Reverse, a shield, partly surrounded with a wreath of olive leaves, emblematical of *peace*. Underneath the shield, "1867." Legend, "IN GOD WE TRUST."

1868. This year another nickel five cent piece was issued, which is the same as that of 1867, with the exception of the rays, which are left out of the wreath on the obverse side.

All the new coins issued during the last three years have the legend, "IN GOD WE TRUST," stamped on the reverse side.

SPAIN.

The unit of Spanish money is the *real*; of this there are three kinds. First, the Mexican, or Spanish American, of which eight make a silver dollar; second the real of new plate (*de plata nueva*), of which ten are equal to a dollar; and third, the *real vellon*, of twenty to the dollar. The latter is the one in use in Spain *proper*. It was formerly divided into thirty-four maravedis, or eight and a half cuartos (copper coin), one cuarto consisting of four maravedis. Recently, however, the real has been made to consist of one hundred centimos.

1852-3. Pieces of four, two, and one real, all of the same type as the dollar, with the pillars and scroll on the reverse omitted, and the edge milled. (See plate 6, No. 5.)

1857. Piece of 100 reals. Obverse, bust, *laureated*. "ISABEL 2^a POR LA G. DE DIOS Y LA CONST." and the date, "1857." Reverse, an oval shield, bearing the royal arms, surmounted by a crown; arms of Spain on a shield of pretense, and the arms of Anjou on a heart-shield. Beneath are two palm branches, crossed; the denomination "100 R." Value \$4.962. (See plate 6, No. 1.)

1858. Twenty reals. The head of her majesty, as depicted on these pieces, is quite an improvement in symmetry of outline, if not in likeness, upon the head found upon the coins of the previous issue. Values, \$1.003. (See plate 6, No. 4.)

PORTUGAL.

1834. Half joe, of MARIA II. Obverse, bust, "MARIA II D. G. PORTUG. ET ALGARB. REGINA....1834." Reverse, crowned shield, between oak branches, crossed. Value about \$8.65. (See plate 6, No. 2.)

1838. *Coroa d'ouro*, or gold crown, of 5000 reis. Obverse, bust, "MARIA II PORTUG. ET ALGARB. REGINA....1838." Reverse, drapery, suspended from a crown, and forming a canopy over the shield. "5000 REIS." Value, \$5.81. (See plate 6, No. 3.)

1838. Half crown. Same type. (See plate 6, No. 6.)

1838. Piece of 100 reis. Same type. (See plate 6, No. 7.)

AUSTRIA.

Prior to the year 1800 there were four distinct series of coins minted within the Austrian dominions, consisting of the Austrian *proper*, the Hungarian, the Lombard, and the Brabantine or Belgian. The former, or Austrian, was to be known by its double-headed eagle; the Hungarian, by its images of the Virgin and child; the Lombard, by its shield, quartered with eagles and serpents; and the Belgian, by its X shaped cross (St. Andrew's cross), profusely ornamented.

The silver coinage embraced six denominations: the *reichthaler*, or rix-dollar; the *gulden*, or florin, which was half of the former; the piece of twenty kreutzers, which was one third of the florin; and the pieces of ten, five, and three kreutzers. These were all coined according to the standard adopted in 1753, known as the *convention* rate. In fact, about the only currency now known in Austria consists of paper and copper; the former being received as a legal tender at the Government offices.

1840. Quadruple, of FERDINAND I. Obverse, bust, *laureated*, dressed in ermine, and bedecked with four order chains. "FRED. I. D. G. AUSTR. IMP. HUN. BOH. R. H. N. V." Reverse, "REX. LOM. ET VEN. DALM(atia) GAL. LOD. ILL. A. A. 1840." Austrian eagle, ornamented with four order chains. Value, \$9.14. (See plate 6, No. 8.)

1840. Thaler. Same type. "TUERI RECTA," on the *edge*. Value, \$1.01. (See plate 6, No. 11.)

1848. Ducat. Obverse, "V. FERD. MAGY H. T. ORSZ. KIRALYA ERD N. FEJED." Reverse, "SZ. MARIA IST ANYJA MAGY. OR. VEDOJE, 1848." Value, \$2.281. (See plate 6, No. 9.)

NETHERLANDS.

The intricacy of the political history of the Netherlands is tolerably portrayed in its coinage. For many years prior to the revolution, there were several series of coins minted at the same time; and, it is said, that there are some twenty different denominations of silver coins circulating there to this day. Each of the seven provinces had its own mint. Their coins, however, seem to have differed but little except in the device. They are generally quite readily distinguished by the name of the Province, which appears in an abbreviated form at the end of the legend. Thus the coins of Holland *proper* are known by *Holl.* or *Holland*; those of Utrecht by *Tra.* or *Traject*; those of Zealand by *Zel.* or *Zeelandia*—sometimes merely the initial *Z*; of West Friesland by *Westf.*; of Overijssel by *Tran.*, *Transisal*, or *Transisalania*; of Gueldre by *Geldria*; and of Groningen by *Gron.* These distinctions have disappeared since the close of the last century. Many of these coins have stamped upon them, evidently with a hand-punch, the abbreviations, "*Hol. Utr.*," etc. (meaning *Holland*, *Utrecht*, etc.). This was done by the authorities of these provinces, in order to render the coinage of another province current within their own jurisdiction; or, more concisely speaking, to *legalize* them.

1846. One gulden, of WILLIAM II. Obverse; head, "WILLEM II. KONING. DER NED. G. H. V. S." Value, 41 cents. (See plate 17, No. 12.)

BELGIUM.

No coins of Belgium *proper* appear until 1829–30. After its incorporation with France its own coinage was abolished and the French coins introduced; and upon the acquisition of its independence in 1830, and the establishment of Belgium into a kingdom, under LEOPOLD I, the monetary system of France was continued, instead of the old Dutch system of *florins* and *crowns*, which had been previously used.

1835. Two francs. (See plate 6, No. 13.)

NEW SYSTEM OF FRANCS. Twenty francs, of LEOPOLD I. Obverse, head, *laureated*. "LEOPOLD PREMIER ROI DES BELGES." Reverse, "20 FRANCS, 1835," inclosed within a wreath of oak; "DIEU PROTEGE LA BELGIQUE," on the edge. (See plate 6, No. 10.)

FRANCE.

The earliest coins of France are the *deniers* of the Carolingian kings, commencing with *Charlemagne*. The coinage of money seems, however, to have had a much earlier origin, and began under the Merovingian dynasty, at which time it consisted almost wholly of gold pieces, which were imitations of the Roman and Byzantine coins, the principal denomination being the *tremises*, or third part of the *sol d'or*, or *gold sou*. The *denier*, which was the principal coin issued by the Carolingian kings, was, as its name indicates, derived from the Roman *Denarius*, and was equal to the *twelfth* part of a *sou*.

1851. Twenty francs. Obverse, female head, bound with a chaplet of cereals; hair tied in a braid behind; a *fascies* at one side and a laurel branch at the other. Reverse, "20 FRANCS," inclosed in a wreath composed of oak and laurel branches, crossed. Value, \$3.845. (See plate 6, No. 14.)

1857. Fifty francs. Same type. Value, \$9.70. (See plate 6, No. 15.)

1857. Twenty francs. Value, \$3.85. (See plate 6, No. 16.)

1854. Five francs. Value, 97 cents. (See plate 6, No. 17.)

1851. One franc. Value, 19.4 cents. (See plate 6, No. 18.)

Five francs. Value, 97 cents. (See plate 6, No. 19.)

1854. One franc. Value, 9.4 cents. (See plate 6, No. 20.)

1853. Twenty centimes. Obverse, head, "NAPOLEON III EMPEREUR." Reverse, "20 CENT. 1853," inclosed in a wreath composed of two laurel branches, crossed. "EMPIRE FRANCAIS." (See plate 6, No. 21.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

The coinage of Britain, prior to the Roman invasion, presents but a meager aspect. Very little is known in regard to the metallic currency of Britain prior to that epoch, except that the Britons, at a very early period, used a kind of ring money, which was similar in its character to the ancient rings of the Greeks, and from whom, it is probable the use of such rings, as currency, had been borrowed. The Britons, however, seem to have had some knowledge of the art of coining money, as evinced by various specimens of *tin* money, which have recently come to light, and which are supposed to have been coined long before the invasion, and also by numerous specimens of the coins of the British sovereigns, who still held sway in the island after the first visits of the Roman legions. Caesar mentions the fact that the Britons had coins of tin and brass rings, adjusted to a certain weight. And even an examination of the *ring money* itself, in its different stages, clearly

points to this fact. Thus we find that, from being made of mere pieces of wire bent into the form of a ring and *passing by weight*, the practice of cutting them to a certain *weight* and passing them by *tale* followed soon upon their first introduction, and, as a still further advance toward a perfect coin, the *cast brass rings*, which are found in great abundance in Ireland and some parts of Britain (and which are *solid* rings, instead of being open at one side as before), appear to have been adjusted to a graduated system, founded upon the *pennyweight* or *half pennyweight* as a unit. Therefore it is easy to conceive that the transition from a system so nearly resembling an actual coinage to the present form of metallic money, must have followed in the natural course of events. After the departure of the Romans (about A. D. 414) until the commencement of the Saxon heptarchy, some doubt exists as to whether the Britons had any coins at all; but it is quite probable that they continued the coinage of money after the same style of the Roman coinage. But upon the commencement of the Saxon rule in Britain an entire new system was introduced, which was very unlike the coinage of the Romans, and which, it is thought, was brought to the shores of Britain by the Saxons upon their first arrival in the country. The earliest coins of the Saxons was called the "*Skeatto*," and is supposed to have been an imitation of the Byzantine *quinarius*; the latter finding its way through the east and north of Germany from Constantinople. After the *skeatto* came the *silver penny*, which was the only coin of the country, with the exception of occasional half pennies, up to the reign of EDWARD III (1327-1377), when the first regular issue of *groats*, or four-penny pieces took place. This coin, however, was not originated in this reign. In fact, a coin of this denomination was contemplated full a century earlier, as appears from the following extract from *Grafton's Chronicle*, published at London in 1569: "Also, about this time (1227, 11th year of Henry II.) a parliament was holden at London, in the which it was ordered that the English GROTE should be coyned of a certaine weight, and of the one side the king's picture, and one the other side a crosse as large fully as the grote, to advoyd clipping." And in the time of the first Edward it is said a groat was coined, but not generally circulated, being intended as a *pattern*. The latter piece, however, has long been much in dispute among numismatists, from the fact that the coins of the three Edward, whose reigns came in succession, are so near alike as to require the most minute and ingenious reasoning to make any distinction between them. But the best authorities, including Hawkins, Ruding, and Humphrey, concur in the belief that the *pattern groat* belongs to the reign of Edward I.

The first coinage of gold took place in 1257, the forty-first year of the reign of Henry III, and consisted of the *gold penny*, which was ordained to be of the finest gold, to weigh two sterlings, and to be current for twenty pence. But this coinage met with so much opposition from the traders and others, as to cause its discontinuance; and we have no further mention of a *gold coinage* until the seventeenth year of the reign of EDWARD III, 1334, when an extensive issue took place, consisting of three different denominations: viz., the *florin*, *half florin*, and *quarter florin*. The *florin*, according to the indenture made between the king and his moneyers, was to be equal in weight to two *petit florins* of Florence, of good weight. Fifty pieces to be coined from the *pound tower* of London, the half and quarter in proportion, and all to be of fine gold, by which was meant twenty-three *carats* three and a half *grains*, fine gold, and *half a grain alloy*, thus coining fifteen pounds sterling from the pound weight of gold. No regular copper coinage was issued by the government of Great Britain until the reign of CHARLES II, but

copper was previously coined by private individuals, under *patents* from JAMES I, CHARLES I, and the COMMONWEALTH, but were in small quantities, and circulated principally in Ireland. This deficiency was previously supplied from the small coins of the continent, and from the issue of private "tokens" by individuals and towns.

In the arrangement of the coins in the latter portion of this division, it will be noticed that the strict chronological rule has been partially laid aside, and the pieces arranged under their respective monarchs, according to their denomination or value, the largest in value taking the precedence. This arrangement commences with the coins of CHARLES II.

VICTORIA. 1837—REIGNING SOVEREIGN.

1838. Sovereigns. Obverse, head, engraved by *Wyon*, from a wax model taken by himself from the life. "VICTORIA DEI GRATIA....1838." Reverse, simple shield, surmounted by a crown, and bearing the arms of Great Britain, *quartered*, inclosed between two sprigs of laurel, crossed. "BRITANNIARUM REGINA FID. DEF.;" the rose, thistle and shamrock, beneath. Value \$4.861 each. (See plate 7, No. 1.)

1844. Crown. Obverse, *Wyon's* head of Victoria. "VICTORIA DEI GRATIA....1844." Reverse, crowned shield, bearing the arms, *quartered*, between two branches of laurel, crossed. "BRITANNIARUM REGINA FID. DEF." On the edge is "DECUS ET TUTAMEN;" etc. (See plate 7, No. 2.) Value \$1.124.

1847. Crown. Obverse, a finely engraved bust of the queen, crowned. "VICTORIA DEI GRATIA BRITANNIAR. REG. F. D." Reverse, four crowned shields arranged as a cross, with the star of the *garter* in the center, and the rose, thistle and shamrock, in the angles. "TUEATUR UNITA DENS. ANNO. DOM. MDCCCXLVII." "DECUS ET TUTAMEN ANNO REGNI UNDECIMO," on the *edge*. Value \$1.124. (See plate 7, No. 2.)

1840. Half crown. Obverse, *Wyon's* head. "VICTORIA DEI GRATIA....1840." Reverse, crowned shield inclosed between two laurel branches crossed; the rose, thistle and shamrock, beneath. "BRITANNIARUM REGINA FID. DEF." Value 56.2 cents. (See plate 7, No. 3.)

1849. One florin. Obverse, bust, crowned. "VICTORIA REGINA. 1849." Reverse, four crowned shields arranged as a cross, with a rose in the center, and the thistle, rose and shamrock, in the angles. "ONE FLORIN, ONE TENTH OF A POUND." Value 45 cents. (See plate 7, No. 4.)

1839. Farthings (two pieces). Obverse, *Wyon's* head. "VICTORIA DEI GRATIA....1839." Reverse, "BRITANNIAR. REG. FID. DEF." (See plate 7, No. 5.)

RUSSIA.

The unit of value in Russia is the *rouble*, which is divided into 100 cents, or *copecks*. The gold coins are the *imperial*, of ten roubles; the half-imperial, or piece of five roubles; the piece of three roubles, and the one-rouble piece. Formerly there was a still smaller piece called a *polтина*, or half rouble. The piece of three roubles, however, is the only piece found in circulation. The legal standards of the imperial are 917 thousandths fineness, and 201.75 Troy grains in weight; the smaller pieces in proportion.

The silver coins are the denominations of the rouble and its subdivisions, which are the pieces of 75, 50, 30, 25, 20, 15, 10, and 5 copecks;

and, since 1832, the piece of one-and-a-half rouble. Formerly there was also the double rouble, but this was long since discontinued. The legal standards of the coined silver rouble are 875 thousandths fineness, and 319.6 Troy grains in weight; the other denominations in proportion.

The copper coinage comprises the pieces of 10, 5, 3, 2, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ copecks.

In the third year of the reign of Nicholas (1828), a decree was issued, authorizing the coinage of *platinum* in pieces of three roubles; and in the following year the piece of six roubles, and, in 1830, a third piece, of the denomination of twelve roubles, were ordered. This experiment in the art of coinage was looked upon at the time with much interest, as heralding the advent of a new circulating medium; the metal being at that time comparatively new, although its existence had long been known.

1839. Five roubles, or half imperial, of NICHOLAS. Obverse, same type as the platina coins. Beneath the eagle are the Russian characters "A—CH." Reverse, "5 ROUBLES ——— 1839. S. P. B." inclosed in a beaded circle. "PURE GOLD. 1 ZOLOTNIK 39 DOLYAH." Value, \$3.97. (See plate 7, No. 6.)

1851. Rouble of NICHOLAS. Obverse, the imperial eagle, as on the *platina* coins. Beneath are the Russian initials "P.—A." inclosed in a beaded circle. "PURE SILVER. 4 ZOLOTNIK 21 DOLYAH." Reverse, the imperial crown of Russia, beneath which is inscribed "MONEY. ROUBLE ——— 1851. S. P. B." between branches of oak and laurel. Value, 79 cents. (See plate 7, No. 9.)

GREECE.

The Unit of Greek money is the *drachme*, which is divided into 100 *lepta*. It appears to be about the value of the ancient coin of the same name, from which it was, doubtless, derived.

The gold coins are the pieces of 40 and 20 drachmè. Only the smaller piece has yet appeared here. The legal fineness is *nine tenths*, and the weight of the twenty-drachmè piece, 89 Troy grains.

The silver coins are the pieces of five, one, one half, and one fourth drachmè. The fineness is *nine tenths*, and the weight 69 Troy grains to the single drachmè—the others in proportion.

The gold and silver coins are quite rare. Greece produces none of the precious metals, and is, therefore, dependent upon importation to supply her coinage; and from this cause, coupled with the fact that most of her coinage very soon finds its way to the melting-pot, after its issue, has conspired to produce a scarcity, even within her own borders, which has rendered it necessary to adopt various coins of other countries, in order to supply the demand. Thus, various foreign coins have been *legalized*, at certain rates: such as the five-franc piece of France at 5.58 dr.; the Austrian rix-dollar, at 5.78 dr.; the Holland ducat, at 13 dr., etc.

The copper coinage consists of the pieces of ten, five, two, and one *lepta*. The latter coin may be said to represent the ancient *lepton*, more popularly known as the "*widow's mite*," but only so in name, as it is, in fact, a much larger piece.

1833. Twenty drachmè of Οtho. Obverse, undraped bust, "ΟΘΩΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΤΗΣ ΕΛΛΑΔΟΣ" (Otho, King of Greece). Beneath is the engraver's name, "VOIGT" (Voight). Reverse, a crowned shield, bearing the arms (*azure; a cross argent*), with the arms of Bavaria in the center of the cross (*Barry bendy, azure and argent*), inclosed between two branches of laurel. Beneath is inscribed the denomination and date, "20 ΑΡΑΧΜΑΙ drachmè) 1833." Value, \$3.45. (See plate 7, No. 7.)

1833-4. Pieces of one, one half, and one quarter drachmè, all the same type and relative values of the five-drachmè piece. (See plate 7, No. 10.)

DENMARK.

In the year 1813, a royal edict was promulgated, making an entire change in the coinage of this kingdom. The gold coinage now comprises only the double and single *Frederick d'or*, or pieces of ten and five thalers; their legal fineness is 896 thousandths, and the weight of the ten-thaler piece 250 Troy grains; the other in proportion. The integer established by the provisions of this edict for the silver coinage is the *rigsbank daler*, or dollar of the National Bank, which is just half the weight and value of the old unit, the *specie daler*. The smaller denominations of 32, 16, and 8 rigsbank skillings, are equivalent to the $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, and $\frac{1}{8}$, pieces of the old system. In 1836, the pieces of 4, 3, and 2 skillings were added to the coinage, and are coined at the fineness of 250 thousandths; the one-skilling piece has since been added. The *specie daler*, although no longer the unit, or integer, still exists as a coin at it former standards.

1854. One rigsdaler. Same type. (See plate 7, No. 11.)

SWEDEN.

The unit of Swedish money, from ancient times, has been the *riks-daler* (government dollar of 48 schillings). It was formerly coined at 878 thousandths fine, and at the weight of 451.7 Troy grains, and was subdivided into the pieces of two thirds and one third, of the same fineness; and the pieces of one sixth, one twelfth, and one twenty-fourth, at a lower standard. But, in 1830, a law was enacted, by virtue of which the riks-daler is now coined at 750 thousandths fine, and at the weight of 525 Troy grains. This change, it will be noticed, makes no apparent difference in the value. The lower denominations are the pieces of one half, one quarter, one eighth, and one sixteenth, of the same standard of fineness.

The only gold coin, prior to 1840, was the ducat, coined at 977 thousandths fine, and of the usual weight; but since 1840 there has been issued a *four-ducat* piece, which appears to be of the same standard of fineness as the ducat. In addition to these, the National Bank is said to be issuing gold of the denomination of the ducat. It is a noticeable fact, however, that gold is not a legal tender in the payment of debts, being merely considered as bullion, and is bought and sold at market prices, the value being regulated by the price of gold in England and Hamburg.

The copper coinage was formerly represented by a piece called an *öre*, or *aere*. This piece bore the same relation to the *riks-daler* that the United States cent does to the dollar, the *daler* having consisted of one hundred *öre*. This was superseded by the skilling and its subdivisions, which were, doubtless, the half and quarter, although only the quarter skilling has yet appeared here. At the present time, copper is issued in large quantities by the National Bank, and consists of the pieces of two, one, two thirds, one third, and one sixth *skilling*. The skilling of this series, it will be noticed, is only half the size of the government skilling. This discrepancy is accounted for by the following reasons: The government or mint skilling represented the *specie standard*, being a subdivision of the *specie daler*, or *riks-daler*; while the *skilling banco* represents the standard of *paper money*, its *intrinsic valuation* depending upon the *nominal* value of the *paper daler*, which is about *half the value* of the *specie daler*.

The parliament of 1854, however (as appears from the report of Mr. Frestadius), abolished the skilling system, and reinstated the old *öre* and its subdivisions, the half and quarter, so that the *riks-daler* is now subdivided into one hundred *öre*, instead of 48 schillings, as before. Whether this law makes any alteration in the copper coins of the National Bank (which is an institution distinct from the Royal Mint, being under the control of persons appointed by the parliament), we are unable to say; but the copper coinage of the bank being based upon the *paper circulation*, instead of the *specie basis*, as before noticed, would render very little change necessary, as the *skilling banco* would naturally be nearly equivalent to the *öre*, or one hundredth part of the *specie daler*.

Norway, as before noticed, still continues to exercise the prerogative of coinage. The coins, however, are easily distinguished from those of Sweden *proper*, not only by the arms, but by the legend on the obverse. In the former the word *morges* comes before *Sveriges*, whereas in the latter this order is reversed. No changes having taken place in the composition of the Norway coins—either upon its change of masters in 1813 or the revision of Swedish coins in 1830—they still retain the ancient Danish standard.

1838-1843. Pieces of one and four ducats, of CHARLES XIV. Both of the same type. Obverse, undraped bust, "CARL XIV. SVERIGES NORR. G. OCH. V. KONUNG." Reverse, the three crowns of Sweden upon an oval shield, encircled by the order chain and badge of the order of the *Seraphim*, and displayed upon a mantle draped from a crown. Beneath are the initials "A. G." and the date. "FOLKETS. KÄRLEK MIN BELÖNING." Edge milled. Value of the Four-Ducat piece \$9.07, and of the Ducat \$2.26. (See plate 7, No. 13.)

1844. Riks-daler of OSCAR. Obverse, undraped bust, "OSCAR SVERIGES NORR. GOTH. OCH. VIND. KONUNG." Reverse, a crowned shield, supported by two lions, and bearing the arms of Sweden and Gothland, *quartered*, with a shield of pretense, bearing the arms of Vandalia and Bernadotte. On the base, which supports the shield, is the date, "1844," and the denomination, "1 R.—SP." (1 riks-daler species). Beneath are the initials "A.—G." Above is inscribed "RÄTT OCH. SANNING," and on the edge "75—100 DELAR FIN SILFVER." Value \$1.10. (See plate 7, No. 14.)

1850. Specie daler of OSCAR. Obverse, undraped bust, "OSCAR NORGES SVER. G. OG. V. KONGE + RET OG SANDHED." Reverse, the arms of Norway, upon a crowned shield; and the denomination "1—s^{rs}," inclosed between two branches of oak, crossed. Above is inscribed "94 ST. 1 MK. F. S.," and beneath, the date "18—50." (See plate 7, No. 15.)

1850. Pieces of five, two, one, and one half franken, all of the same type. Obverse, a device, emblematic of Helvetia; a female seated amid emblems of agriculture, with her right arm extended, and supporting with her left hand a pointed shield bearing the arms (*gules, a cross argent*). Above is the name "HELVETIA." Reverse of the *five-franken*. The denomination, "5 FR.," and the date, "1850," inclosed in a wreath composed of oak and white lily branches, crossed. Values same as the French coinage of this date. (See plate 7, No. 16.)

1856—57. Pieces of one and one half skilling. Same type. Obverse, the royal monogram (F. VII.) surmounted by a crown between two branches of oak, crossed. Beneath is the date. Reverse, a circular shield, bearing the denomination. Legend. "SKILLING . . . RIGSMONT." (See plate 7, No. 17.)

1850. Two centimes. Reverse, the numeral "2" inscribed between two branches of laurel, crossed. Contains no silver; an alloy of copper, zinc, and nickel. (See plate 7, No. 18.)

MEXICO.

The monetary unit of value is the same in Mexico as in the United States, the American dollar having been derived from the Spanish dollar. The coinage of Mexico has heretofore formed a large portion of the currency of the United States, especially in the smaller denominations, the quarters, eighths, and sixteenths of the Mexican dollar, being commonly known by the various names of "*shillings, levies, ninepence, sixpence, fips, bits,*" etc., according to locality.

Mexico has always been a large producer of silver, and, in former times, it was the practice to convert the silver into coins, prior to exportation, a custom which was compelled by law, until within the last quarter of a century. This policy has served to give the currency of Mexico a great prominence abroad. The bulk of the famous coinage known as the *pillar dollar* emanated from Mexico.

1858. A proof dollar, of the *Mint of Mexico*. Value \$1.04. (See plate 8, No. 1.)

1859. Dollars, and their subdivisions, the half, quarter, eighth, and sixteenth, all of the same type. Obverse, a liberty-cap surrounded by diverging rays, as in the *agachados*; beneath is inscribed the denomination, mint-mark, date, mint-master's initials, and the fineness, "10 u(neros) 20 g(ranos)." Reverse, same as the gold coinage, the head of the eagle being erect. Value of the dollar \$1.046. (See plate 8, No. 3.)

1855. Dollar, and pieces of 50, 20, 10, and 5 *centimos*. All of the same type. Obverse, a statue of Liberty at front-face, supporting a spear in one hand, and a shield, bearing the word "LIBERTAD," in the other. "FIRME Y FELIZ POR LA UNION." . . . "UN PESO." (On the smaller pieces the value is in "*centimos*.") Reverse, the arms of the Republic on a shield, crowned with oak, between branches of palm and laurel. "REPUBLICA PERUANA. LIMA. 9 DECIMOS FINO M. B." . . . "1855." (See plate 8, No. 5.)

1824—1839. Dollars, and pieces of two and one real. All of the same type as the gold coinage, except that the sun, instead of being fully risen, just appears above the mountain to the left of the field. (See plate 8, No. 2.)

1848. Dollar. Obverse, a shield, suspended upon four standards, and surmounted by a condor, with expanded wings. "REPUBLICA DE LA NUEVA GRANADA," and the date, "1848." Reverse, "DIEZ REALES," inscribed within a wreath of laurel. Beneath is inscribed "LEY 0,900." Value, 67.8 cents. (See plate 8, No. 4.)

SOUTH AMERICA.

The silver coins previous to 1833 were the pieces of three *patacs*, or 960 *reis*, and the two, one, one half, and one quarter patac,—all professedly 917 thousandths fine. But by the law of 1833, these were displaced by a new series, consisting of the pieces of 1200, 800, 400, 200, and 100 *reis*, the largest piece being equivalent to the old 960 rei piece; they were all intended to be nine tenths fine. This coinage was in turn superseded by the present series (apparently introduced about the year 1850, or 1851), which takes the *millrei* as its unit, and consists, so far as we are able to learn, of the two, one, and one half millrei (or pieces of 2000, 1000, and 500 reis). There are doubtless other smaller pieces belonging to this series, but how many or of what value we are not yet advised. The legal standard of fineness of all the new coins, both gold and silver, is *eleven twelfths*.

1854. Pieces of two, one, and one half millrei. Legend, "IN HOC SIGNO VINCES." (See plate 8, No. 6.)

1838. Dollars of RIOJA. Obverse, the mountain of Potosi, with martial emblems beneath. "REPUB. ARGENTINA CONFEDERADA R.".... "1838." Reverse, the arms of the Confederacy. "ETERNO LOOR AL RESTAURADOR ROSAS." Values, average \$1.04. (See plate 8, No. 7.)

1841. Dollar. Obverse, bust of Bolivar, *laureated*. "LIBRE POR LA CONSTITUCION.".... "BOLIVAR." Reverse, same type as No. 79. The dollars of this period are very unsteady in value, varying three or four cents, from 103 cents upward. (See plate 8, No. 8.)

1844. Dollar or peso. Obverse, the arms inclosed between two branches of oak, crossed. "REPUBLICA ORIENTAL DEL URUGUAY.".... "1844." Reverse, "UN PESO FUERTE," surrounded by nine stars. "LITIO DE MONTEVIDEO.".... "10½ d." (See plate 8, No. 9.)

CHILE.

This country became an independent republic in 1817 (having previously been a dependency of Spain), and commenced the coinage of money in its new capacity in the same year.

Formerly the monetary system was the same as that received from the mother country; but in January, 1851, a law was passed establishing a decimal system. The gold coins were to consist of the *condor*, or ten-dollar piece, and the half and quarter, or *escudo*—the unit being the silver *peso*, or dollar of 100 centavo, which was subdivided in the half dollar, the twenty-cent piece, and the ten and five cent pieces, with the two copper coins, the centavo and half centavo, being in fact the same as the system adopted for Peru in the same year. The twenty-dollar piece, however, was not included. The standards of the gold coinage appear to be much below the standards of the United States; so much so, that the gold *condor* now sells in California for nine dollars.

1856. Half dollars. Obverse, a condor, in flight; one piece of chain in its beak, and another dangling from its talon. "POR LA RAZON O LA FUERZA.".... "1856." Reverse, the arms of Chili, between branches of laurel. "REPUBLICA DE CHILE. S.".... "50 c."(entavo). (See plate 8, No. 10.)

1818-1833. Dollars and pieces of 50, 25, and 12 centimes, of J. P. BOYER. All of the same type. Obverse, head of the president. "J. P. BOYER, PRESIDENT," and the year of the Republic (as "An 27"). (See plate 8, No. 11.)

1859. Twenty cents, of FREDERICK VII. Obverse, head. "FREDERICK VII, KONGE AF DANMARK.".... "1859." Reverse, a vessel under sail. "DANSK VESTINDISK MONT.".... "20 CENTS." Edge milled. (See plate 8, No. 12.)

1791-1796. Dollar, half dollar, and ten-cent piece. All of the same type. Obverse, a lion. "SIERRA LEONE COMPANY.".... "AFRICA." Reverse, two hands clasped in friendship. Above and beneath the hands is inscribed "100." (One hundred cents.) "ONE DOLLAR PIECE".... "1791." (The half dollar is inscribed "*Half dollar piece*," and the macuta "*ten cent piece*.") (See plate 8, No. 13.)

JAPAN.

This insular empire has a system of metallie money peculiar to itself. (See plate 8, Nos. 14 and 15.)

The Japanese coins comprise three sizes of gold, two of silver, and three of an alloy of inferior metals. In their shape, composition, and relation to each other, they present some striking features, which set them apart from every other system of coinage in the world.

The principal gold coin, known as the *cobang* or *cobank*, is of an oval shape, about two and a half inches long, and half as wide. It is very thin, soft, and easily bent, having no elasticity; its appearance is that of fine gold, and its surface is marked by sundry figures not well understood as yet, although it is said that the flowery ornaments are the arms of the spiritual emperor, and that a certain central cipher is the special imprint of the Inspector General of Money.

JOSEPH JENKS, THE COINER OF THE PINE TREE SHILLING.

Joseph Jenks came from Hammersmith, England, in 1642, and settled in that part of Lynn, Massachusetts, which is now Saugus. He was a machinist "at the Iron Works," and was a man of great genius. He was the first founder who worked in brass and iron on the western continent. By his hands were the first moldings made, and the first castings taken, of domestic utensils and iron tools in this country—at least by Europeans. The first article cast by him was a small iron pot, of about the capacity of one quart. This is still retained by his descendants, and is highly prized by them.

"In June, 1646, Mr. Joseph Jenks presented a petition" to the General Court "that the Court would patronize his improvements in mills and in the manufacture of scythes." "January 20, 1647, Richard Leader sold to Joseph Jenks the privilege to build a forge at the Iron Works

for the manufacture of scythes." "In May, 1655, the General Court granted to Mr. Joseph Jenks a patent for an improved Scythe, for the more speedy cutting of grasse, for seven years." This improvement consisted in lengthening the blade, making it thinner, and welding a square bar on the back to strengthen it, as in the modern scythe. Before this the old English blade was short and thick like a bush scythe.

In 1652, a mint was established at Boston for coining silver. The pieces had the word "Massachusetts," and the figure of a pine tree on one side, and on the reverse "N. E. Anno 1652," and the numerals III, VI, or XII, denoting the number of pence. These were the famous "pine tree" coins of our early history. The dies for this coinage were made by Joseph Jenks, at the Iron Works.

"In 1654, the selectmen of Boston agreed with Mr. Joseph Jenks for an Engine to carry water in case of fire." This was the first fire engine built in America. Mr. Jenks was also the author of many important improvements in mills and iron tools, and several patents were granted to him for his useful inventions.

Joseph Jenks, Jr., the eldest son of the inventor, removed to Rhode-Island, and settled there. His son Joseph was Governor of that State, from 1727 to 1732. Hon. Thomas A. Jenckes, the eminent patent lawyer and present member of Congress from Rhode-Island, is one of his descendants, and is widely known as the author of the Bankrupt Law, and of the United States Civil Service bill.

UNITED STATES COLONIAL.

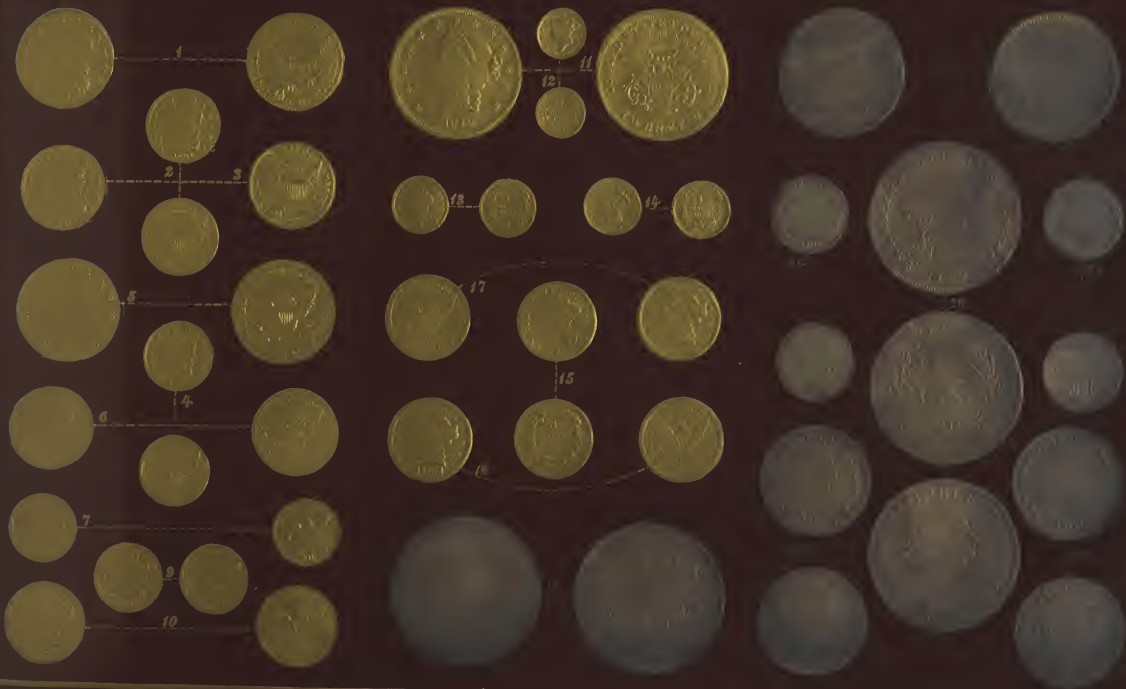
UNITED STATES.

Plate 1.

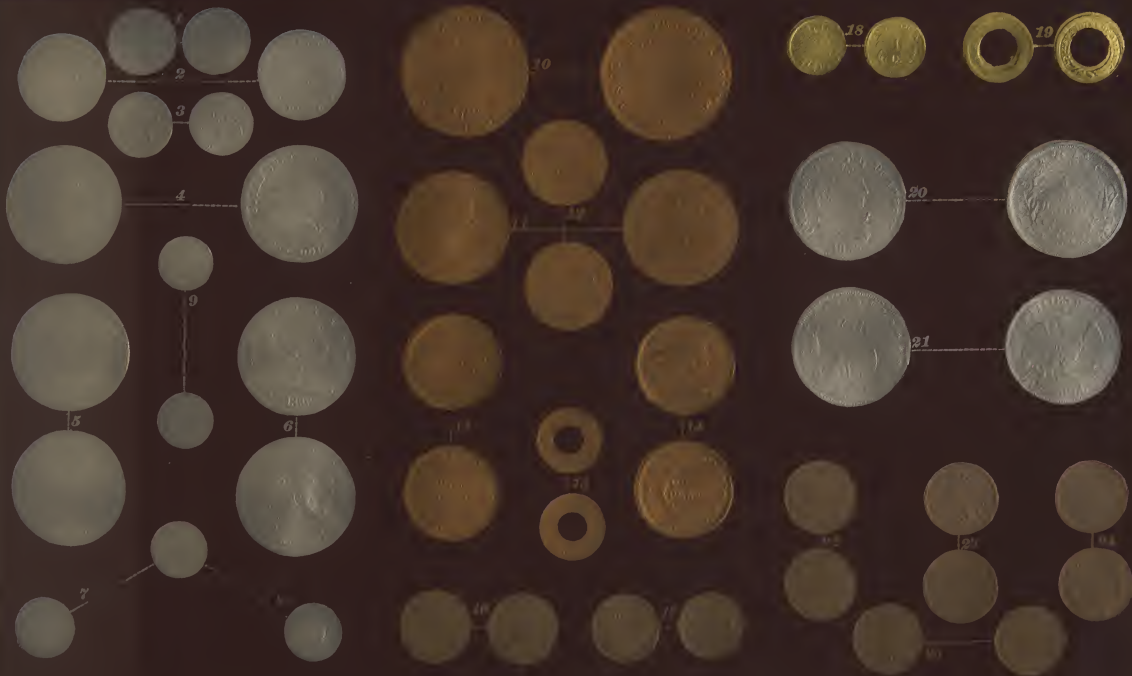


UNITED STATES.

Plate 2.









Great Britain.

Russia, Greece, Denmark.

Sweden, Norway, Helvetia, Plate 7.





Mexico.

South America.

Chili. Miscellaneous. Plate 8.



STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

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STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, SEPTEMBER 1, 1869.

Debt bearing Interest in Coin.

Authorizing Acts.	Character of Issue.	Rate of Interest.	Amount Outstanding.	When Redeemable or Payable.	Accrued Interest.	When payable.
June 14, 1858.....	Bonds.....	5 per cent....	\$30,000,000 00	Payable after 15 years from January 1, 1859.....		
June 22, 1860.....	Bonds.....	5 per cent....	7,022,000 00	Payable after 10 years from January 1, 1861.....	\$166,666 67	January and July.
February 8, 1861.....	Bonds, 1881.....	6 per cent....	18,415,000 00	Payable after December 31, 1880.....	58,516 67	January and July.
March 2, 1861.....	Bonds, (Oregon war), 1881	6 per cent....	945,000 00	Redeemable 20 years from July 1, 1861.....	184,150 00	January and July.
July 17 and Aug. 5, 1861	Bonds, 1881.....	6 per cent....	180,217,000 00	Payable at pleasure of Government after 20 years from June 30, 1861	9,450 00	January and July.
February 25, 1862.....	Bonds, (5-20's).....	6 per cent....	514,771,600 00	Redeemable after 5 and payable 20 years from May 1, 1862.....	1,893,176 00	January and July.
March 3, 1863.....	Bonds, 1881.....	6 per cent....	75,000,000 00	Payable after June 30, 1881.....	10,255,432 00	May and November.
March 3, 1864.....	Bonds, (10-40's).....	5 per cent....	194,567,300 00	Redeemable after 10 and payable 40 years from March 1, 1864.....	750,969 00	January and July.
March 3, 1864.....	Bonds, (5-20's).....	6 per cent....	8,882,500 00	Redeemable after 5 and payable 20 years from November 1, 1864.....	4,864,182 50	March and September.
June 30, 1864.....	Bonds, (5-20's).....	6 per cent....	155,561,300 00	Redeemable after 5 and payable 20 years from November 1, 1864.....	77,650 00	May and November.
March 3, 1865.....	Bonds, (5-20's).....	6 per cent....	203,327,250 00	Redeemable after 5 and payable 20 years from November 1, 1865.....	2,511,226 00	May and November.
March 3, 1865.....	Bonds, (5-20's).....	6 per cent....	332,998,950 00	Redeemable after 5 and payable 20 years from July 1, 1865.....	4,066,545 00	May and November.
March 3, 1865.....	Bonds, (5-20's).....	6 per cent....	379,588,450 00	Redeemable after 5 and payable 20 years from July 1, 1867.....	3,329,880 50	January and July.
March 3, 1865.....	Bonds, (5-20's).....	6 per cent....	42,539,350 00	Redeemable after 5 and payable 20 years from July 1, 1868.....	3,795,84 50	January and July.
Aggregate of Debt bearing coin interest.....			2,107,936,300 00	Coupons due May 1 and July 1, 1869, not presented for payment..	425,393 50	January and July.
					32,428,562 54	
					4,535,337 50	
					36,963,599 84	

Debt bearing Interest in Lawful Money.

Mar. 2, 1867, and July 2, 1868.....	Certificates.....	3 per cent....	\$50,780,000 00	On demand, (interest estimated).....		Annually or on redemption of certificate.
July 23, 1868.....	Navy Pension Fund.....	3 per cent....	14,000,000 00	Interest only applicable to payment of pensions.....	\$1,142,550 00	January and July.
Aggregate of Debt bearing interest in lawful money.....			64,780,000 00		70,000 00	
					1,212,550 00	

Debt on which Interest has ceased since maturity.

April 15, 1842.....	Bonds.....	6 per cent....	\$6,000 00	Matured December 31, 1862.....	\$360 00	
January 28, 1847.....	Bonds.....	6 per cent....	14,150 00	Matured December 31, 1867.....	849 00	
March 31, 1848.....	Bonds.....	6 per cent....	53,769 00	Matured July 1, 1868, (9 months' interest).....	2,611 50	
September 9, 1850.....	Bonds (Texas indemnity).....	5 per cent....	242,600 00	Matured December 31, 1864.....	12,100 00	
Prior to 1857.....	Treasury notes.....	1 mill to 6 per cent	103,614 64	Matured at various dates.....	5,072 55	
December 23, 1857.....	Treasury notes.....	5 to 5½ per cent	2,400 00	Matured March 1, 1859.....	130 00	
March 2, 1861.....	Treasury notes.....	6 per cent....	8,300 00	Matured April and May, 1863.....	196 00	
July 17, 1861.....	Treasury notes (3 years).....	7 3-10 per cent	34,200 00	Matured August 19 and October 1, 1864.....	2,496 00	
March 3, 1863.....	Treasury notes (1 & 2 yrs).....	5 per cent....	318,482 00	Matured from January 7 to April 1, 1866.....	15,924 10	
March 3, 1863.....	Certifls. of Indebtedness.....	6 per cent....	12,000 00	Matured at various dates in 1866.....	720 00	
March 3, 1863 and June 30, 1864.....	Compound interest notes.....	6 per cent....	2,714,980 00	Matured June 10, 1867, and May 15, 1868.....	522,823 57	
June 30, 1864.....	Temporary loan.....	4, 5, & 6 per ct	183,110 00	Matured October 15, 1866.....	7,580 19	
June 30, 1864, and Mar. 3, 1865.....	Treasury notes (3 years).....	7 3-10 per cent	955,550 00	Matured August 15, 1867, and June 15 and July 15, 1868.....	69,735 15	
Aggregate of debt on which interest has ceased since maturity			4,648,486 64		638,640 46	

STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, SEPTEMBER 1, 1869.

Debt bearing no interest.

July 17, 1861.....	Demand notes.....	\$114,913 50		
February 12, 1862..				
February 25, 1862..	U.S. legal-tender notes..	356,000,000 00		
July 11, 1862.....				
March 3, 1863.....	Postal currency.....			
July 17, 1862.....		30,711,799 87		
March 3, 1863.....	Fractional currency.....			
June 30, 1864.....		23,647,580 00		
March 3, 1863.....	Certifs. for gold deposit'd			
Aggregate of debt bearing no interest.....		410,474,293 37		

Recapitulation.

	Amount Outstanding.	Interest.
Debt bearing interest in coin, viz.:		
Bonds at 5 per cent., issued before March 3, 1864.....	\$87,022,000 00	
Bonds at 5 per cent., (10-40's,) issued under act of March 3, 1864.....	194,567,300 00	
Bonds of 1881, at 6 per cent.....	283,677,000 00	
5-20 Bonds at 6 per cent.....	1,602,609,400 00	
	2,107,936,300 00	36,968,599 84
Debt bearing interest in lawful money, viz.:		
Certificates, 3 per cent. interest.....	50,780,000 00	
Navy pension fund, 3 per cent. interest.....	14,000,000 00	
	64,780,000 00	1,212,550 00
Debt bearing no interest, viz.:		
Demand and legal-tender notes.....	356,114,913 50	
Postal and fractional currency.....	30,711,799 87	
Certificates of gold deposited.....	23,647,580 00	
	410,474,293 37	
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity.....	4,648,486 64	638,640 46
Total debt — Principal outstanding.....	2,587,889,080 01	
Accrued interest to date, and coupons due not presented for payment.....		38,814,790 80
Total debt — Principal and interest.....		2,626,638,870 81
Amount in Treasury — Coin.....		101,214,986 71
Currency.....		12,144,487 10
Sinking Fund, in United States coin interest bonds, and interest collected and accrued thereon.....		14,030,800 00
Other United States coin interest bonds purchased, and accrued interest thereon.....		23,811,065 00
		150,091,268 81
Amount of public debt, less cash, sinking fund, and purchased bonds in Treasury.....		2,475,969,501 50
Amount of public debt, less cash and sinking fund and purchased bonds in Treasury, on the 1st ultimo.....		2,481,566,736 29
Decrease of public debt during the past month.....		5,604,234 79
Decrease since March 1, 1869.....		49,500,738 51

The foregoing is a correct statement of the Public Debt, as appears from the Books and Treasurer's Returns in the Department at the close of business on the last day of August, 1869.

WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON, *Acting Secretary of the Treasury.*

**PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES IN EACH YEAR
FROM 1791 TO 1869.**

January 1, 1791.....	\$75,463,476 52	January 1, 1831.....	\$39,129,191 68
" 1792.....	77,227,924 66	" 1832.....	24,322,235 18
" 1793.....	80,352,634 04	" 1833.....	7,001,032 88
" 1794.....	78,427,404 77	" 1834.....	4,760,081 08
" 1795.....	80,747,587 38	" 1835.....	351,289 05
" 1796.....	83,762,172 07	" 1836.....	291,089 05
" 1797.....	82,064,479 33	" 1837.....	1,878,223 55
" 1798.....	79,228,529 12	" 1838.....	4,857,660 46
" 1799.....	78,408,669 77	" 1839.....	11,983,737 53
" 1800.....	82,976,294 35	" 1840.....	5,123,077 63
" 1801.....	83,038,059 80	" 1841.....	6,737,298 00
" 1802.....	80,712,632 25	" 1842.....	15,028,486 37
" 1803.....	77,054,986 30	July 1, 1843.....	27,303,450 69
" 1804.....	86,427,120 88	" 1844.....	24,748,188 23
" 1805.....	82,312,150 50	" 1845.....	17,093,794 80
" 1806.....	75,723,270 66	" 1846.....	16,750,926 33
" 1807.....	63,218,308 64	" 1847.....	38,956,623 38
" 1808.....	63,196,317 97	" 1848.....	48,230,373 37
" 1809.....	57,023,192 09	Dec. 1, 1849.....	64,704,693 71
" 1810.....	53,173,217 52	" 1850.....	64,228,238 37
" 1811.....	48,005,587 76	Nov. 20, 1851.....	62,500,395 26
" 1812.....	45,209,737 90	Dec. 30, 1852.....	65,131,692 13
" 1813.....	55,962,827 57	July 1, 1853.....	67,340,628 78
" 1814.....	81,487,846 24	" 1854.....	47,242,206 05
" 1815.....	99,833,660 12	Nov. 17, 1855.....	39,969,731 05
" 1816.....	127,334,938 71	" 1856.....	30,963,900 64
" 1817.....	123,491,265 16	July 1, 1857.....	29,069,386 00
" 1818.....	103,466,633 83	" 1858.....	44,910,777 66
" 1819.....	95,529,648 28	" 1859.....	58,754,699 33
" 1820.....	91,015,566 15	" 1860.....	64,769,703 08
" 1821.....	89,987,427 66	" 1861.....	90,867,898 68
" 1822.....	93,546,676 98	" 1862.....	514,211,371 92
" 1823.....	90,875,877 28	" 1863.....	1,098,793,181 37
" 1824.....	90,969,777 77	" 1864.....	1,740,690,489 49
" 1825.....	83,788,432 71	" 1865.....	2,082,593,026 93
" 1826.....	81,054,059 99	" 1866.....	2,743,433,879 21
" 1827.....	73,987,357 20	" 1867.....	2,692,199,215 12
" 1828.....	67,475,043 87	" 1868.....	2,636,320,964 67
" 1829.....	58,431,413 67	" 1869.....	2,645,170,294 16
" 1830.....	48,565,406 50		

NATIONAL DEBTS.

	Debt.	Population.	Average Amount per Capita.
Great Britain.....	\$3,999,010,695	30,000,000	\$133 33
United States.....	2,645,170,294	35,000,000	75 67
France.....	2,000,000,000	36,500,000	54 79
Austria.....	1,590,000,000	75,000,000	21 06
Russia.....	1,395,000,000	68,932,000	20 23
Italy.....	770,000,000	21,770,000	35 37
Spain.....	745,000,000	16,000,000	46 56
Netherlands.....	425,000,000	3,619,000	117 43
Turkey.....	255,000,000	16,440,000	15 61
Prussia.....	215,000,000	18,000,000	11 94
Portugal.....	165,000,000	4,000,000	41 25
Hamburg.....	23,000,000	222,000	103 60
Greece.....	20,000,000	1,000,000	20 00

TABULAR STATEMENT SHOWING WHEN THE PUBLIC DEBT COULD BE PAID, WITH ESTIMATES OF POPULATION, EXPENSES, AND TAXES.

Year.	Population compounded at rate of 2 per cent. per annum, after allowing 1,331,451 for retardation of the war.	Rate of taxation, per head.	Aggregate amount of the taxes.	Expenses for army and navy, civil service, interest, &c., increased annually at \$2 per head on the increase of population.	Amount available for interest and for reduction of debt.	Amount of debt bearing interest.	Rate of interest.	Amount of interest.	Amount of reduction.	Net debt.
							<i>Per ct.</i>			
1868.....	38,000,000 1,140,000	\$8 60	\$326,800,000	\$152,000,000 2,250,000	\$174,800,000	\$2,500,000,000	6	\$150,000,000	\$24,800,000	\$2,475,200,000
1869.....	39,140,000 1,174,200	8 60	336,604,000	154,280,000 2,348,400	182,324,000	2,475,200,000	6	148,512,000	33,512,000	2,441,688,000
1870.....	40,314,200 1,209,426	8 60	346,702,120	156,628,400 2,448,852	190,073,720	2,441,388,000	6	146,483,280	43,590,440	2,397,797,560
1871.....	41,523,626 1,245,708	8 60	357,103,183	159,047,252 2,491,416	198,055,931	2,397,707,560	6	143,867,854	54,188,077	2,343,609,483
1872.....	42,769,334 1,283,080	8 60	367,816,272	161,538,608 2,560,100	206,277,604	2,343,609,483	6	140,616,569	65,061,035	2,277,948,448
1873.....	44,052,414 1,321,572	8 60	378,850,760	164,104,828 2,643,144	214,745,932	2,277,948,448	5½	125,287,164	89,458,768	2,188,489,680
1874.....	45,373,986 1,361,219	8 60	390,216,280	166,747,972 2,722,438	223,469,308	2,188,489,680	5	109,424,484	114,043,824	2,074,445,856
1875.....	46,735,205 1,402,056	8 60	401,922,703	169,470,410 2,804,112	232,452,353	2,074,445,856	5	103,722,292	128,730,061	1,945,715,795
1876.....	48,137,261 1,444,117	8 60	413,980,445	172,274,522 2,888,234	241,705,923	1,945,715,795	5	97,285,789	144,420,134	1,801,295,661
1877.....	49,581,378 1,487,441	8 60	426,399,851	175,162,756 2,974,832	251,237,095	1,801,295,661	5	90,064,783	161,172,312	1,640,123,349
1878.....	51,068,819 1,532,064	8 60	439,191,843	178,137,638 3,064,128	261,054,205	1,640,123,349	5	82,006,167	179,048,038	1,461,075,311
1879.....	52,600,883 1,578,026	8 60	452,367,594	181,201,766 3,156,052	271,165,828	1,461,075,311	5	73,053,766	198,112,062	1,262,963,249
1880.....	54,178,909 1,625,367	8 60	465,938,617	184,357,818 3,250,734	281,580,799	1,262,963,249	5	63,148,162	218,432,637	1,044,530,612
1881.....	55,804,276 1,674,128	8 60	479,916,763	187,608,552 3,348,256	292,308,211	1,044,530,612	5	52,226,530	240,081,681	804,448,931
1882.....	57,478,404 1,724,352	8 60	494,314,274	190,956,808 3,448,704	303,357,466	804,448,931	5	40,222,445	263,135,021	541,313,910
1883.....	59,202,756 1,776,082	8 60	509,143,702	194,405,512 3,552,164	314,738,190	541,313,910	5	27,055,695	287,672,495	253,641,415
1884.....	60,978,838	8 61+	464,281,161	197,937,076	266,823,435	253,641,415	5	12,682,070	253,641,415	Debt paid.

REVENUE OF THE GOVERNMENT IN EACH YEAR FROM 1789 TO 1868.

	From bank stocks, dividends and bonds.	From miscellaneous sources.	Total, exclusive of loans and treasury notes.	From loans and treasury notes.	Total receipts.
1791 (from March 4, 1789, to Dec. 31).....		\$19,440 10	\$4,418,913 19	\$5,791,112 56	\$10,210,025 75
1792 (for the year).....	88,028 00	9,936 65	3,669,960 31	5,070,806 46	8,740,766 77
1793.....	38,500 00	10,390 37	4,652,923 14	1,067,701 14	5,720,624 28
1794.....	303,472 00	23,739 48	5,431,904 87	4,609,196 78	10,041,101 65
1795.....	162,000 00	5,917 97	6,114,534 09	3,395,208 20	9,419,802 79
1796.....	1,240,000 00	16,506 14	8,377,529 65	362,300 00	8,740,329 65
1797.....	885,220 00	30,379 29	8,688,780 99	70,135 41	8,758,916 40
1798.....	79,920 00	18,692 81	7,900,495 80	308,574 27	8,209,070 07
1799.....	71,040 00	45,187 56	7,546,813 31	5,074,646 63	12,621,459 84
1800.....	71,040 00	74,712 10	10,848,749 10	1,602,455 04	12,451,184 14
1801.....	88,800 00	266,149 15	12,335,330 95	10,125 00	12,945,455 35
1802.....	1,327,560 00	177,905 86	14,995,793 95	5,597 36	15,001,391 31
1803.....		115,518 18	11,064,697 63		11,064,697 63
1804.....		112,575 53	11,826,307 38	9,532 64	11,835,840 02
1805.....		10,039 80	13,560,694 20	129,814 04	13,690,509 14
1806.....		10,004 19	15,559,931 07	48,897 71	15,608,828 78
1807.....		34,935 69	16,398,019 26		16,398,019 26
1808.....		21,802 35	17,000,661 93	1,822 16	17,062,484 09
1809.....		23,538 81	7,773,473 12		7,773,473 12
1810.....		84,476 84	9,384,214 28	2,759,592 25	12,144,206 53
1811.....		14,423,329 09	14,423,329 09	8,309 05	14,431,838 14
1812.....		41,125 47	9,801,132 76	12,837,960 00	22,639,092 76
1813.....		236,571 00	14,340,400 35	26,184,435 00	40,524,814 95
1814.....		119,899 81	11,181,625 16	23,377,911 79	34,539,536 95
1815.....		150,282 74	15,696,916 82	35,264,320 78	50,961,237 60
1816.....		123,994 61	47,676,995 66	9,494,436 16	57,171,421 82
1817.....		80,389 17	309,000,049 74	734,542 59	309,734,591 43
1818.....	525,000 00	37,547 71	21,585,180 04	8,765 62	21,593,945 66
1819.....	675,000 00	57,027 10	24,608,374 37	2,291 00	24,605,665 37
1820.....	1,000,000 00	54,872 49	17,840,669 55	3,040,824 13	20,881,493 68
1821.....	105,000 00	152,072 52	14,573,379 72	5,000,324 00	19,573,705 72
1822.....	297,500 00	459,355 15	20,238,427 94		20,232,427 94
1823.....	350,000 00	141,019 15	20,540,666 26		20,540,666 26
1824.....	350,000 00	127,608 60	19,381,212 79	5,000,000 00	24,381,212 79
1825.....	367,500 00	129,982 25	21,840,858 02	5,000,000 00	26,840,858 02
1826.....	402,500 00	34,289 52	25,390,424 21		25,390,424 21
1827.....	420,000 00	1,315,621 83	22,966,363 96		22,966,363 96
1828.....	455,000 00	65,106 34	24,763,629 23		24,763,629 23
1829.....	490,000 00	112,661 95	24,827,627 38		24,827,627 38
1830.....	490,000 00	73,172 64	24,844,116 51		24,844,116 51
1831.....	490,000 00	583,563 03	28,526,820 82		28,526,820 82
1832.....	659,000 00	101,165 66	31,867,450 66		31,867,450 66
1833.....	610,255 00	384,796 67	33,948,426 25		33,948,426 25
1834.....	586,649 50	136,412 32	21,791,935 55		21,791,935 55
1835.....	569,280 82	626,279 13	35,430,087 10		35,430,087 10
1836.....	328,674 67	2,209,891 32	50,826,796 08		50,826,796 08
1837.....	1,875,965 44	5,625,479 15	24,954,153 04	2,962,069 15	27,947,142 19
1838.....	4,549,102 22	2,517,252 42	26,392,561 74	12,716,820 86	39,019,582 60
1839.....		1,965,988 01	31,482,749 61	3,857,276 21	35,340,025 82

REVENUE OF THE GOVERNMENT IN EACH YEAR FROM 1789 TO 1868.

	From bank stocks, dividends and bonds.	From miscellaneous sources.	Total, exclusive of loans and treasury notes.	From loans and treasury notes.	Total receipts.
1840.....	1,744,513 80	911,733 82	19,480,115 33	5,589,547 51	25,069,662 84
1841.....	672,769 38	331,285 37	16,860,160 27	13,639,317 38	20,519,477 65
1842.....		440,807 97	19,965,000 25	14,808,735 64	34,773,744 89
1843 (six months ending June 30).....		296,255 99	8,241,001 26	12,541,400 19	20,782,410 45
1844 (fiscal year ending June 30).....		1,075,419 70	29,320,707 78	1,877,847 95	31,198,555 73
1844-'45.....		333,201 78	29,941,853 90	.....	29,941,853 90
1845-'46.....		274,139 44	29,684,137 05	.....	29,684,137 05
1846-'47.....		284,444 36	26,531,039 22	28,870,769 35	55,401,804 54
1847-'48.....		637,021 13	35,713,109 65	21,238,780 00	57,006,889 63
1848-'49.....		338,293 70	30,374,307 07	29,422,585 91	59,796,892 98
1849-'50.....		706,059 12	42,234,639 79	5,485,120 96	47,669,766 75
1850-'51.....	266,072 00	321,933 24	52,557,878 55	203,400 00	52,761,278 55
1851-'52.....	1,021 34	438,580 76	49,822,163 30	46,300 00	49,868,468 50
1852-'53.....		1,188,104 07	61,787,054 58	16,250 00	61,803,404 58
1853-'54.....		1,105,352 74	73,800,341 40	1,950 00	73,802,291 40
1854-'55.....		827,791 40	65,330,374 68	800 00	65,331,174 68
1855-'56.....		1,116,190 81	74,056,699 24	200 00	74,056,899 24
1856-'57.....		1,259,920 88	68,965,312 57	3,900 00	68,969,212 57
1857-'58.....		1,352,029 13	46,655,365 96	23,717,300 00	70,372,665 96
1858-'59.....		2,163,953 96	53,486,465 64	23,287,300 00	81,773,965 64
1859-'60.....		1,088,520 25	56,054,539 83	20,766,808 00	76,841,407 83
1860-'61.....		1,663,515 31	41,476,299 49	41,895,340 65	83,371,640 13
1861-'62.....		931,787 64	51,935,720 76	529,692,450 50	581,628,181 26
1862-'63.....		4,344,139 82	112,687,290 95	776,682,361 57	889,379,652 32
1863-'64.....		51,505,502 26	234,620,771 60	1,121,131,842 98	1,365,758,614 58
1864-'65.....		37,135,002 89	333,714,605 68	1,473,224,740 85	1,865,939,345 93
1865-'66.....		67,119,369 91	558,032,620 06	712,851,533 05	1,270,884,173 11
1866-'67.....		42,324,852 50	490,634,010 27	640,426,910 29	1,131,060,920 16
1867-'68.....		46,949,033 09	405,688,083 32	625,111,433 20	1,030,749,516 52

REVENUE OF THE GOVERNMENT IN EACH YEAR FROM 1789 TO 1868.

	From customs: duties, hoposts, and tonnage.	From internal revenue.	From direct tax.	From postage.	From public lands.
1791 (from March 4, 1789, to Dec. 31).....	\$4,399,473 09	.....	.....	.....	.....
1792 (for the year).....	3,443,070 85	\$208,924 81	.....	.....	.....
1793.....	4,285,306 56	337,706 70	.....	811,020 51	.....
1794.....	4,801,665 28	274,089 62	.....	29,478 49	.....
1795.....	5,688,461 26	337,755 36	.....	22,400 00	.....
1796.....	6,567,987 94	475,289 00	.....	72,969 84	\$4,836 13
1797.....	7,949,649 63	575,491 45	.....	64,500 00	83,540 60
1798.....	7,106,061 33	644,337 95	.....	39,500 00	11,963 11
1799.....	6,610,449 81	779,136 44	.....	41,000 00	.....
1800.....	9,080,932 73	809,396 55	\$734,223 97	78,000 00	443 75
1801.....	10,750,778 93	1,048,038 43	534,343 38	79,500 00	167,726 06
1802.....	12,438,255 74	621,898 89	206,565 44	35,000 00	188,628 02
1803.....	10,479,417 61	215,177 69	71,879 20	16,427 26	165,675 69
1804.....	11,098,565 33	50,941 29	50,198 44	26,500 00	487,526 79
1805.....	12,936,487 04	21,747 15	21,883 91	21,842 50	540,193 80
1806.....	14,667,038 17	20,101 45	55,763 86	41,117 67	765,245 73
1807.....	15,845,531 61	13,051 40	34,732 56	3,614 73	406,153 27
1808.....	16,363,550 58	8,210 73	19,159 21	.....	647,939 06
1809.....	7,296,020 58	4,044 39	7,517 31	.....	442,252 33
1810.....	8,583,309 31	7,430 63	12,448 68	.....	896,548 82
1811.....	13,313,222 73	2,235 35	7,666 66	37 70	1,040,237 53
1812.....	8,958,777 53	4,903 06	859 22	85,039 70	710,427 78
1813.....	13,224,623 25	4,755 04	3,805 52	35,000 00	835,655 14
1814.....	5,998,772 08	1,662,984 22	2,219,497 36	45,000 00	1,135,971 09
1815.....	7,328,942 22	4,678,059 07	2,162,673 41	135,000 00	1,287,959 28
1816.....	36,306,874 88	5,124,708 31	4,253,655 09	149,787 74	1,717,965 03
1817.....	26,283,348 49	2,678,100 77	1,834,187 04	29,071 91	1,991,226 06
1818.....	17,176,385 00	955,279 20	264,333 36	20,070 00	2,660,564 77
1819.....	20,806,608 76	229,503 63	83,650 78	1 32	3,274,422 78
1820.....	15,005,612 15	106,260 53	31,596 82	6,465 95	1,633,871 61
1821.....	13,004,447 15	69,027 63	29,349 05	516 91	1,212,966 46
1822.....	17,589,761 94	67,665 71	20,961 56	602 04	1,808,581 54
1823.....	19,068,433 44	34,242 17	10,357 71	110 69	916,523 10
1824.....	17,878,235 71	54,663 37	6,201 96	.....	968,418 15
1825.....	20,098,713 45	25,771 35	2,330 85	469 56	1,216,000 56
1826.....	23,341,331 77	21,589 93	6,638 76	309 14	1,393,785 09
1827.....	19,712,283 29	19,885 68	2,626 90	101 00	1,495,845 26
1828.....	23,205,523 64	17,451 54	2,218 81	15 15	1,018,308 75
1829.....	22,681,965 91	14,562 74	11,335 03	86 60	1,517,175 13
1830.....	21,922,391 39	12,160 62	16,980 59	55 13	2,329,356 14
1831.....	24,224,441 77	6,533 51	10,506 01	561 02	3,210,815 48
1832.....	24,465,237 24	11,630 65	6,791 13	244 95	2,625,381 03
1833.....	29,032,508 91	2,759 00	394 12	.....	3,967,692 53
1834.....	16,214,957 15	4,196 09	19 80	100 00	4,857,600 69
1835.....	19,391,310 59	10,459 48	4,263 33	893 00	14,757,600 75
1836.....	23,469,940 53	370 00	738 79	.....	2,877,179 86
1837.....	11,169,290 39	5,493 84	1,687 70	10 91	6,776,256 52
1838.....	16,158,800 36	2,467 27	.....	.....	3,081,359 47
1839.....	23,137,924 81	2,553 32	755 22	.....	7,076,447 35

REVENUE OF THE GOVERNMENT IN EACH YEAR FROM 1789 TO 1868.

	From customs : duties, imposts, and tonnage.	From internal revenue.	From direct tax.	From postage.	From public lands.
1840.....	13,400,509 17	1,682 25	.....	.....	3,292,638 29
1841.....	14,487,216 74	3,261 36	.....	.....	1,365,627 42
1842.....	18,187,908 76	495 00	.....	.....	1,356,797 52
1843 (six months ending June 30).....	7,046,843 91	103 25	.....	.....	897,818 11
1844 (fiscal year ending June 30).....	26,183,570 94	1,777 84	.....	.....	2,059,939 80
1844-45.....	27,538,112 70	3,517 12	.....	.....	2,077,022 30
1845-46.....	26,712,667 87	2,897 26	.....	.....	2,694,452 48
1846-47.....	23,747,864 66	375 00	.....	.....	2,498,355 20
1847-48.....	31,757,070 66	375 00	.....	.....	3,328,644 56
1848-49.....	28,346,738 82	375 00	.....	.....	1,688,959 53
1849-50.....	39,668,686 42	.....	.....	.....	1,859,894 25
1850-51.....	49,017,567 92	.....	.....	.....	2,352,305 30
1851-52.....	47,339,326 62	.....	.....	.....	2,043,220 58
1852-53.....	55,931,865 52	.....	.....	.....	1,667,084 99
1853-54.....	64,224,190 27	.....	.....	.....	8,470,798 39
1854-55.....	53,025,704 21	.....	.....	.....	11,497,049 07
1855-56.....	64,022,863 50	.....	.....	.....	8,917,644 93
1856-57.....	63,875,905 05	.....	.....	.....	3,829,486 64
1857-58.....	41,789,829 96	.....	.....	.....	3,513,715 87
1858-59.....	49,565,824 38	.....	.....	.....	1,756,687 20
1859-60.....	53,187,511 87	.....	.....	.....	1,778,857 71
1860-61.....	39,582,125 64	.....	.....	.....	870,658 54
1861-62.....	49,056,397 62	.....	1,795,331 73	.....	152,208 77
1862-63.....	60,069,642 40	37,640,787 95	1,485,103 61	.....	167,617 17
1863-64.....	102,316,152 99	109,741,134 10	475,648 96	.....	583,333 29
1864-65.....	84,928,260 60	309,464,215 25	1,900,573 08	.....	996,533 31
1865-66.....	175,046,651 58	309,226,813 42	1,974,754 12	.....	665,031 03
1866-67.....	176,417,810 88	266,027,537 43	4,200,233 70	1,163,575 76
1867-68.....	164,464,699 66	191,087,589 41	1,788,145 85	1,348,715 41

EXPENDITURES.

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EXPENDITURES OF THE GOVERNMENT IN EACH YEAR FROM 1789 TO 1868.

	Civil List.	Foreign In- tercourse.	Navy Depart- ment.	War Depart- ment.	Pensions.	Indians.
From March 4, 1789, to Dec. 31, 1791.....	\$757,134 45	814,733 33	\$570 00	8632,804 03	\$175,813 88	\$27,000 00
1792 (for the year).....	389,917 58	76,704 07	53 02	1,130,702 03	100,251 15	13,648 85
1793.....	358,241 08	89,500 00	.....	1,130,249 08	80,017 81	27,282 83
1794.....	440,946 58	146,403 51	61,408 97	2,629,037 59	81,399 24	13,042 46
1795.....	361,633 36	912,685 12	410,562 03	2,480,910 13	68,673 22	23,475 69
1796.....	447,133 05	184,830 64	274,784 04	1,200,269 84	100,843 71	113,563 98
1797.....	483,233 70	669,788 54	382,631 89	1,039,402 66	92,256 97	62,396 88
1798.....	504,605 17	457,428 74	1,381,347 76	2,060,522 30	104,845 33	18,470 09
1799.....	592,905 76	271,374 11	2,838,081 84	2,466,946 98	95,444 03	20,392 19
1800.....	746,688 45	335,288 18	3,448,716 03	2,560,878 77	64,130 73	31 22
1801.....	519,288 31	295,676 73	2,111,424 00	1,572,944 08	75,533 37	9,000 00
1802.....	596,981 11	550,925 93	915,561 87	1,179,148 25	85,440 39	94,000 00
1803.....	526,583 12	1,110,834 77	1,215,230 53	822,055 85	62,902 10	60,000 00
1804.....	624,735 63	1,186,655 57	1,183,832 75	875,423 93	80,002 80	116,500 00
1805.....	685,549 79	2,738,026 77	1,597,500 00	712,781 28	81,854 59	196,500 00
1806.....	684,230 53	1,760,421 30	1,649,611 44	1,224,353 38	81,875 53	294,200 00
1807.....	655,524 65	577,826 34	1,722,064 47	1,288,465 91	70,500 00	205,425 00
1808.....	691,167 89	304,992 83	1,884,057 80	2,900,834 40	82,576 04	215,575 00
1809.....	712,465 13	156,306 04	2,427,738 60	3,347,772 17	87,833 54	337,500 84
1810.....	703,394 03	81,367 48	1,654,244 20	2,204,325 94	83,744 10	177,025 00
1811.....	644,467 27	264,904 47	1,965,566 39	2,822,828 19	75,043 85	151,875 00
1812.....	826,271 65	347,703 29	3,959,365 15	11,817,798 24	91,402 10	277,845 00
1813.....	780,545 45	292,941 01	6,446,600 10	19,662,013 02	86,969 91	167,358 28
1814.....	927,424 23	177,179 97	7,311,290 69	20,330,898 85	90,164 36	167,394 60
1815.....	832,247 16	290,892 04	8,660,000 75	14,724,21 22	62,656 06	330,750 00
1816.....	1,208,125 77	364,620 40	3,908,278 30	16,012,096 80	188,804 15	2274,51 16
1817.....	1,094,556 17	281,995 97	5,314,598 49	8,004,236 53	297,374 43	319 463 71
1818.....	1,109,659 70	430,429 90	2,933,695 00	6,622,715 10	*890,719 90	905,704 27
1819.....	1,142,180 41	284,113 94	3,847,640 42	6,596,360 37	2,415,939 85	459,181 29
1820.....	1,248,310 05	233,370 04	4,387,990 00	3,290,332 31	3,208,376 31	313,750 01
1821.....	1,112,292 64	267,110 75	3,519,243 06	4,461,291 78	242,817 25	477,005 44
1822.....	1,195,131 08	164,879 51	2,224,458 08	3,111,081 43	1,948,109 40	575,007 41
1823.....	1,058,911 65	292,118 56	2,503,765 83	3,096,924 43	1,780,588 52	380,751 82
1824.....	1,336,266 24	515,140,099 83	2,904,581 56	3,340,839 85	1,498,326 65	429,987 90
1825.....	1,330,747 21	371,666 25	3,049,083 86	3,659,913 18	1,308,810 57	724,106 44
1826.....	1,256,745 48	292,719 08	4,281,902 45	3,943,194 37	1,556,593 83	743,417 83
1827.....	1,227,141 04	682,211 87	4,968,877 45	4,668,977 88	876,146 86	760,624 88
1828.....	1,455,490 58	1,061,193 66	5,918,786 44	4,115,514 56	869,573 57	795,084 24
1829.....	1,327,069 36	267,765 85	3,398,745 47	6,250,230 28	949,594 47	576,344 74
1830.....	1,570,724 64	297,967 27	3,229,428 63	6,752,688 66	1,363,297 81	622,262 47
1831.....	1,373,755 99	298,554 00	3,856,183 07	4,646,465 61	1,184,422 40	926,167 98
1832.....	1,809,757 74	325,181 07	3,956,370 29	5,446,131 23	1,364,285 30	1,352,323 40
1833.....	1,662,758 28	955,895 88	3,901,355 75	5,705,922 95	4,589,152 40	1,801,577 08
1834.....	2,080,001 60	241,652 35	3,956,260 42	6,698,617 51	5,698,517 51	1,062,625 07
1835.....	1,903,551 51	774,750 28	3,904,930 03	5,927,548 57	2,882,707 06	4,993,100 48
1836.....	2,110,175 47	533,882 65	5,807,718 23	5,791,328 02	1,954,711 82	4,229,394 53
1837.....	2,357,035 94	4,008,905 40	6,646,914 58	13,731,172 31	2,672,102 45	5,313,245 81
1838.....	2,688,708 50	1,215,095 52	6,181,580 52	13,088,169 69	2,156,057 29	5,313,245 81
1839.....	2,116,862 77	987,667 92	6,182,294 25	9,227,045 90	3,142,750 60	2,218,967 18

* The first revolutionary pensions.

† Purchase of Florida.

EXPENDITURES OF THE GOVERNMENT IN EACH YEAR FROM 1789 TO 1868.

	Civil List.	Foreign Inter- course.	Navy Depart- ment.	War Depart- ment.	Pensions.	Indians.
1840.....	2,750,709 31	683,278 15	6,113,896 80	7,155,204 09	2,603,569 17	2,271,857 10
1841.....	2,550,471 70	428,410 57	6,001,076 97	9,042,749 92	2,388,434 51	1,273,697 44
1842.....	2,905,041 65	563,191 41	8,397,242 95	6,658,137 16	1,378,931 33	2,151,400 54
1843 (six months ending June 30).....	1,222,422 48	400,566 04	3,727,711 53	3,104,658 48	839,011 12	582,404 47
1844 (fiscal year ending June 30).....	2,454,558 15	630,079 66	6,498,199 11	5,192,445 05	2,082,008 99	1,382,271 00
1845-46.....	2,369,652 79	702,637 22	6,297,177 89	5,819,888 50	2,398,867 29	1,467,774 95
1846-47.....	2,532,232 92	409,292 55	6,455,013 92	10,362,374 36	1,809,739 62	1,080,047 80
1847-48.....	2,570,338 44	405,079 10	7,900,635 76	35,776,495 72	1,742,820 85	1,496,008 69
1848-49.....	2,645,802 87	448,303 01	9,408,476 02	37,838,374 80	1,226,502 92	1,100,251 78
1849-50.....	2,865,196 91	6,308,996 72	9,756,705 92	16,563,543 33	193,698 87	500,263 25
1850-51.....	3,027,454 39	5,990,858 81	7,904,724 66	9,687,924 58	1,866,886 02	1,663,591 47
1851-52.....	3,481,219 51	6,256,427 16	8,880,581 38	12,161,965 11	2,293,377 22	2,829,801 77
1852-53.....	3,439,923 22	4,196,321 59	8,918,842 10	8,521,506 19	2,401,858 78	5,043,576 04
1853-54.....	4,265,861 68	950,871 30	11,067,780 53	9,910,498 49	1,736,292 45	3,900,537 87
1854-55.....	4,621,492 24	*7,763,812 31	10,790,096 32	11,722,282 97	1,369,009 47	1,413,995 08
1855-56.....	6,350,875 88	997,007 26	13,327,095 11	14,648,074 07	1,542,255 40	2,708,347 71
1856-57.....	6,452,256 35	3,642,615 39	14,074,834 64	16,963,160 51	1,344,027 70	2,530,465 92
1857-58.....	7,611,547 27	999,157 65	12,651,694 61	19,150,150 87	1,423,770 85	4,241,028 00
1858-59.....	7,116,339 04	1,396,508 72	14,033,264 64	25,679,121 63	1,221,163 14	4,976,871 84
1859-60.....	5,913,281 50	981,946 87	14,690,927 90	23,154,720 53	161,190 60	4,551,576 53
1860-61.....	6,077,008 95	1,146,143 79	11,514,610 83	14,472,202 72	1,100,802 32	2,991,121 61
1861-62.....	6,074,141 83	1,147,785 91	12,387,156 52	23,001,530 67	1,034,599 73	2,865,481 17
1862-63.....	5,929,008 29	1,330,710 35	42,574,569 09	304,468,407 36	879,389 23	2,228,402 27
1863-64.....	6,350,618 78	1,231,413 06	63,211,105 27	590,298,000 83	3,140,194 44	1,076,326 35
1864-65.....	8,059,177 23	1,230,691 92	85,733,292 77	690,791,842 97	4,079,638 17	2,538,297 80
1865-66.....	10,833,944 87	1,250,818 08	122,567,776 12	1,031,323,360 79	9,291,610 48	4,906,964 90
1866-67.....	12,287,828 55	1,308,388 18	43,324,118 52	284,449,701 82	15,605,392 35	3,247,064 56
1867-68.....	15,585,480 55	1,445,589 86	31,034,011 04	95,224,415 63	20,936,557 71	4,642,531 72
1868-69.....	11,950,156 58	1,441,344 05	25,775,502 72	123,246,648 62	23,782,386 78	4,100,682 37

*Includes seven millions of Mexican indemnity. The years 1849 to 1852 also embrace large sums paid to Mexico.

EXPENDITURES.

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EXPENDITURES OF THE GOVERNMENT IN EACH YEAR FROM 1789 TO 1868.

	Miscellaneous.	Total of ordinary expenditures.	Interest on public debt.	Principal of public debt.	Total debts and loans.	Total expenditures.
From March 4 1789, to Dec. 31, 1791.....	\$311,533 83	\$1,919,589 52	\$2,349,437 44	\$3,338,512 06	\$5,287,940 50	\$7,397,539 02
1792 (for the year).....	194,572 32	1,877,903 77	3,261,628 23	4,062,087 76	7,267,665 90	9,141,560 67
1793.....	24,709 46	1,710,070 26	2,772,242 12	3,007,263 18	5,819,565 29	7,529,575 55
1794.....	118,248 30	3,500,546 63	3,490,292 32	2,311,285 37	5,801,378 09	9,302,124 74
1795.....	92,718 50	4,350,658 01	3,189,151 16	2,895,260 45	6,084,411 61	10,435,069 65
1796.....	150,476 14	2,531,930 40	3,195,054 53	2,640,791 91	6,435,846 44	8,367,776 84
1797.....	108,880 82	2,833,530 96	3,300,043 06	2,432,378 76	5,792,421 82	8,626,012 78
1798.....	149,004 15	4,023,223 54	3,053,281 28	3,97,012 86	3,990,294 14	8,613,517 68
1799.....	175,111 81	6,480,156 72	3,186,287 60	1,410,589 18	4,596,876 78	11,989,739 92
1800.....	193,636 59	7,411,369 77	3,374,704 72	1,203,665 23	4,578,369 95	11,077,043 50
1801.....	239,803 41	4,981,669 90	4,412,912 93	2,878,704 11	7,291,707 04	12,273,876 94
1802.....	315,022 36	3,737,079 91	4,125,038 95	5,413,965 81	9,539,004 76	13,276,984 67
1803.....	205,217 87	4,002,224 44	3,848,328 00	3,497,331 43	8,171,787 45	12,024,646 36
1804.....	379,558 23	4,452,858 91	4,266,582 85	3,903,204 90	7,363,889 79	13,577,124 41
1805.....	384,720 19	3,737,079 91	4,148,968 82	3,220,890 97	7,363,889 79	13,577,124 41
1806.....	445,453 18	6,080,209 36	3,723,407 88	5,266,476 73	8,989,844 61	15,070,093 97
1807.....	461,546 32	4,984,573 89	3,309,573 48	2,933,141 62	10,260,243 35	16,764,584 20
1808.....	427,124 98	6,504,338 85	3,423,152 87	6,833,092 43	6,307,720 10	11,292,292 99
1809.....	337,032 62	7,414,672 14	2,866,074 90	3,586,479 26	6,452,554 16	13,807,226 30
1810.....	315,789 47	5,311,082 28	2,845,427 53	5,168,476 93	8,098,994 46	13,319,986 74
1811.....	457,910 66	5,502,604 85	2,465,733 16	5,643,470 89	8,009,204 05	13,601,508 91
1812.....	509,113 37	7,829,498 70	7,213,238 60	1,906,340 88	4,449,622 43	39,190,520 36
1813.....	738,949 15	28,092,396 92	3,593,453 22	7,503,668 22	7,900,543 94	38,028,320 15
1814.....	1,106,425 50	30,127,636 38	4,453,233 04	3,307,304 00	12,628,922 35	48,244,495 51
1815.....	1,735,731 27	26,953,571 09	5,751,664 63	6,874,333 71	21,871,002 93	40,877,646 04
1816.....	1,416,905 00	23,373,432 58	6,380,200 81	10,041,826 81	25,423,036 12	35,104,875 40
1817.....	2,242,384 62	15,474,609 92	6,016,416 74	15,279,754 88	21,296,201 62	24,004,199 73
1818.....	2,305,849 82	13,808,672 78	5,163,538 11	2,540,383 18	8,628,494 28	21,703,024 85
1819.....	1,610,917 06	16,300,273 44	5,163,538 11	8,502,307 08	8,307,003 62	19,090,572 69
1820.....	1,090,341 85	19,134,530 57	5,087,274 01	3,279,821 61	7,848,949 12	15,314,171 00
1821.....	903,718 15	10,723,479 07	5,172,578 24	2,676,370 88	5,530,016 41	16,568,538 76
1822.....	644,985 15	9,827,643 51	4,922,084 60	607,331 81	11,571,831 71	19,035,344 78
1823.....	671,093 78	15,150,144 71	4,906,563 08	7,724,575 70	12,035,344 78	24,103,388 46
1824.....	675,912 74	11,490,439 94	3,973,440 54	7,067,601 65	11,041,082 19	22,659,764 04
1825.....	1,046,131 40	13,062,316 27	3,486,071 51	9,064,637 48	12,163,438 07	25,450,479 52
1826.....	1,110,718 23	12,653,005 65	3,098,800 59	9,841,094 35	12,383,867 78	25,014,356 40
1827.....	829,123 67	1,210,368 40	2,542,848 28	4,841,094 35	11,335,748 22	24,583,281 55
1828.....	1,505,679 66	12,660,400 62	1,913,533 40	9,442,214 82	16,174,878 22	24,356,698 06
1829.....	1,305,624 13	13,229,593 33	1,835,282 95	14,793,795 27	17,840,309 29	24,257,208 49
1830.....	1,892,356 11	13,864,067 80	772,561 50	17,067,747 79	16,174,878 22	24,257,208 49
1831.....	2,451,892 04	16,516,888 77	808,796 87	23,929,746 51	6,175,965 19	27,573,141 56
1832.....	3,198,091 77	17,614,550 28	202,152 98	5,974,412 21	58,101 28	27,573,141 56
1833.....	2,082,565 00	18,425,417 25	57,803 03	3,140 32	66,500 17	30,034,654 21
1834.....	1,519,396 74	30,868,164 04	21,822 91	21,822 91	5,605,720 27	37,454,498 85
1835.....	2,749,721 00	37,245,214 24	.....	.....	5,605,720 27	37,454,498 85
1836.....	2,932,428 93	32,849,718 08	.....	.....	11,117,987 43	37,614,936 15
1837.....	3,256,868 18	26,496,948 72	.....	.....	.....	.....
1838.....	2,621,340 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1839.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Actual payments on the public debt, but not carried into the totals because of repayments to the treasury.

EXPENDITURES.

EXPENDITURES OF THE GOVERNMENT IN EACH YEAR FROM 1789 TO 1868.

	Miscellaneous.	Total of ordinary expenditures.	Interest of public debt.	Principal of public debt.	Total debts and loans.	Total expenditures.
1840.....	2,575,351 50	24,139,923 11	174,633 77	3,911,977 93	4,086,613 70	28,226,553 81
1841.....	3,505,999 00	26,196,840 29	288,063 45	5,312,626 29	5,600,689 74	31,797,520 03
1842.....	3,307,391 55	24,361,335 59	778,550 06	7,796,989 88	8,575,539 94	32,936,876 53
1843 (six months ending June 30).....	1,579,724 48	11,256,508 60	528,584 57	333,011 98	861,596 55	12,118,105 15
1844 (fiscal year ending June 30).....	2,554,146 05	20,650,108 01	1,874,865 66	11,117,030 18	12,991,902 84	33,642,010 85
1844-45.....	2,839,470 97	21,895,369 01	1,066,983 04	7,228,054 06	8,295,039 10	30,490,408 71
1845-46.....	3,769,738 42	26,418,459 59	843,228 77	370,594 54	1,213,523 31	27,632,282 90
1846-47.....	3,910,190 81	53,801,569 37	1,117,830 22	5,601,452 15	6,719,282 37	60,520,851 74
1847-48.....	2,554,455 37	45,227,454 77	3,391,652 17	13,086,036 25	15,457,688 42	60,635,143 19
1848-49.....	3,111,140 61	39,533,542 61	3,554,419 40	12,898,460 73	16,452,880 13	56,386,422 74
1849-50.....	7,026,450 16	37,165,990 09	3,884,406 95	3,554,321 32	7,438,728 17	44,604,718 26
1850-51.....	8,146,577 33	44,049,949 48	3,711,407 40	714,947 43	4,426,154 83	48,476,104 31
1851-52.....	9,867,926 64	40,389,954 56	4,002,014 13	2,330,640 14	6,322,654 27	46,712,608 83
1852-53.....	12,246,335 03	44,078,156 55	3,666,905 24	6,332,000 15	10,438,905 35	54,577,061 74
1853-54.....	13,401,450 13	51,142,138 42	3,074,078 33	21,256,902 33	24,333,980 66	75,475,119 08
1854-55.....	16,738,442 29	56,312,097 72	2,315,996 25	7,536,681 99	9,852,678 24	66,164,775 96
1855-56.....	16,200,475 94	60,533,836 45	1,954,752 34	10,437,772 78	12,392,505 12	72,726,341 57
1856-57.....	18,946,189 91	65,082,559 76	1,594,845 44	4,047,182 17	6,242,027 61	71,274,587 37
1857-58.....	17,847,851 19	72,391,119 70	1,632,774 23	8,118,292 81	9,771,067 04	82,062,186 74
1858-59.....	16,873,771 03	66,327,405 72	2,637,664 39	14,713,372 81	17,351,237 20	83,678,643 92
1859-60.....	20,708,183 48	60,010,112 58	3,144,620 94	13,900,392 13	17,045,013 07	77,055,125 65
1860-61.....	16,026,574 79	62,537,171 62	4,064,157 30	18,315,954 10	22,550,141 46	85,087,313 08
1861-62.....	14,129,771 52	461,534,453 71	13,190,324 45	95,090,922 02	108,287,246 54	570,841,700 25
1862-63.....	15,671,890 94	483,980,148 97	24,729,346 61	181,036,655 07	205,816,481 68	689,796,630 65
1863-64.....	18,155,730 31	811,548,666 17	53,685,421 65	480,197,114 03	483,882,535 72	1,298,144,656 00
1864-65.....	32,670,705 17	1,212,911,270 41	77,307,712 00	607,361,211 68	684,758,953 68	1,897,674,224 09
1865-66.....	27,430,744 81	387,683,198 79	133,067,741 69	620,321,725 61	753,389,467 30	1,141,072,666 09
1866-67.....	39,975,948 46	202,947,537 42	143,781,501 91	746,350,535 94	890,132,117 85	1,093,079,655 27
1867-68.....	30,616,367 04	229,915,088 11	*147,425,196 75	692,549,685 88	859,974,882 63	1,069,889,970 74

* This amount includes \$7,001,151 04 premium on treasury notes, per acts of June 30, 1864, and March 3, 1865.

COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES,

FROM THEIR ORGANIZATION.

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, PHILADELPHIA.

At the third Session of Congress of the United States, held at the City of Philadelphia, on the Sixth of September, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety, it was

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, That a Mint shall be established, under such regulations as shall be provided by law.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause to be engaged such principal artists as shall be necessary to carry the preceding resolution into effect, and to stipulate the terms and conditions of their service; and also to cause to be procured such apparatus as shall be requisite for the same purpose.

[Approved March 3d, 1791.]

GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President of the United States.*

On the second of April of the following year (1792) the law "Establishing a Mint, and Regulating the Coins of the United States," was approved by the President.

Washington immediately proceeded to carry out the intention of this Act, and as Philadelphia was then the seat of government, he provided for the erection of suitable buildings, by purchasing a lot of ground on Seventh Street, between Market and Arch Streets.

The foundation stone of the Mint was laid on the 31st of July, 1792, by David Rittenhouse, Esq., who had previously been appointed Director. The work was rapidly pushed forward after this date; and the building was so far completed that the workmen commenced operations in the "Shop," preparing the internal arrangements, on Friday, the seventh of September. On the eleventh of September *six* pounds of old copper were purchased for the Mint, at "1s. 3d." per pound, — this being the first "purchase of copper for coinage."

The building now occupied as a Mint was erected in 1832, and rendered fire-proof in 1856.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF THE GOVERNMENT IN EACH YEAR FROM 1790 TO 1869.

Year ending—	EXPORTS.			Total.	Year ending—		Total.	Excess of Exports.	Excess of Imports.
	Domestic pro- duce.	Foreign Merchandise.	Total.		Year ending—				
1790	\$19,666,000	1,733,156	\$20,399,156	\$23,000,000	1869	38,502,764	8,500,927	29,651,837	82,754,444
1791	18,500,000	1,733,156	20,233,156	31,000,000	1870	38,502,764	8,500,927	29,651,837	82,754,444
1792	18,500,000	1,733,156	20,233,156	31,000,000	1871	38,502,764	8,500,927	29,651,837	82,754,444
1793	24,000,000	6,536,233	30,536,233	31,000,000	1872	38,502,764	8,500,927	29,651,837	82,754,444
1794	24,000,000	6,536,233	30,536,233	31,000,000	1873	38,502,764	8,500,927	29,651,837	82,754,444
1795	39,000,000	8,485,472	47,485,472	69,736,258	1874	38,502,764	8,500,927	29,651,837	82,754,444
1796	39,000,000	8,485,472	47,485,472	69,736,258	1875	38,502,764	8,500,927	29,651,837	82,754,444
1797	29,450,206	27,000,000	56,450,206	75,773,406	1876	38,502,764	8,500,927	29,651,837	82,754,444
1798	28,257,097	33,000,000	61,257,097	81,827,000	1877	38,502,764	8,500,927	29,651,837	82,754,444
1799	33,142,622	45,533,000	78,675,622	109,039,148	1878	38,502,764	8,500,927	29,651,837	82,754,444
1800	33,142,622	45,533,000	78,675,622	109,039,148	1879	38,502,764	8,500,927	29,651,837	82,754,444
1801	33,142,622	45,533,000	78,675,622	109,039,148	1880	38,502,764	8,500,927	29,651,837	82,754,444
1802	36,083,189	35,774,971	71,858,160	111,333,531	1881	38,502,764	8,500,927	29,651,837	82,754,444
1803	42,905,961	13,594,072	56,500,033	81,827,000	1882	38,502,764	8,500,927	29,651,837	82,754,444
1804	41,407,477	37,221,397	78,628,874	109,039,148	1883	38,502,764	8,500,927	29,651,837	82,754,444
1805	41,407,477	37,221,397	78,628,874	109,039,148	1884	38,502,764	8,500,927	29,651,837	82,754,444
1806	41,407,477	37,221,397	78,628,874	109,039,148	1885	38,502,764	8,500,927	29,651,837	82,754,444
1807	48,839,592	60,383,236	109,222,828	129,410,000	1886	38,502,764	8,500,927	29,651,837	82,754,444
1808	5,433,546	12,977,414	18,410,960	22,430,000	1887	38,502,764	8,500,927	29,651,837	82,754,444
1809	31,403,572	20,777,531	52,181,103	66,990,000	1888	38,502,764	8,500,927	29,651,837	82,754,444
1810	31,403,572	20,777,531	52,181,103	66,990,000	1889	38,502,764	8,500,927	29,651,837	82,754,444
1811	45,294,043	16,022,790	61,316,833	83,400,000	1890	38,502,764	8,500,927	29,651,837	82,754,444
1812	30,032,109	8,495,127	38,527,236	53,400,000	1891	38,502,764	8,500,927	29,651,837	82,754,444
1813	25,008,132	2,917,653	27,925,785	33,000,000	1892	38,502,764	8,500,927	29,651,837	82,754,444
1814	25,008,132	2,917,653	27,925,785	33,000,000	1893	38,502,764	8,500,927	29,651,837	82,754,444
1815	45,971,403	6,583,520	52,554,923	73,358,508	1894	38,502,764	8,500,927	29,651,837	82,754,444
1816	64,781,896	17,138,156	81,920,052	104,336,573	1895	38,502,764	8,500,927	29,651,837	82,754,444
1817	68,313,500	13,338,089	81,651,589	104,336,573	1896	38,502,764	8,500,927	29,651,837	82,754,444
1818	73,554,437	19,436,696	92,991,133	121,613,000	1897	38,502,764	8,500,927	29,651,837	82,754,444
1819	73,554,437	19,436,696	92,991,133	121,613,000	1898	38,502,764	8,500,927	29,651,837	82,754,444
1820	51,683,610	18,008,029	69,691,639	74,450,000	1899	38,502,764	8,500,927	29,651,837	82,754,444
1821	43,671,854	21,302,488	64,974,342	82,885,724	1900	38,502,764	8,500,927	29,651,837	82,754,444
1822	49,374,079	22,286,202	71,660,281	83,411,511	1901	38,502,764	8,500,927	29,651,837	82,754,444
1823	52,008,132	2,917,653	54,925,785	73,358,508	1902	38,502,764	8,500,927	29,651,837	82,754,444
1824	50,445,500	22,337,157	72,782,657	89,419,007	1903	38,502,764	8,500,927	29,651,837	82,754,444
1825	56,944,745	30,500,643	87,445,388	90,535,388	1904	38,502,764	8,500,927	29,651,837	82,754,444
1826	53,055,710	24,580,612	77,636,322	84,374,477	1905	38,502,764	8,500,927	29,651,837	82,754,444
1827	53,055,710	24,580,612	77,636,322	84,374,477	1906	38,502,764	8,500,927	29,651,837	82,754,444
1828	53,055,710	24,580,612	77,636,322	84,374,477	1907	38,502,764	8,500,927	29,651,837	82,754,444
1829	55,700,193	16,528,478	72,228,671	74,932,527	1908	38,502,764	8,500,927	29,651,837	82,754,444
1830	56,425,029	14,387,479	70,812,508	74,932,527	1909	38,502,764	8,500,927	29,651,837	82,754,444
1831	61,277,007	20,003,926	81,280,933	103,101,124	1910	38,502,764	8,500,927	29,651,837	82,754,444
1832	61,277,007	20,003,926	81,280,933	103,101,124	1911	38,502,764	8,500,927	29,651,837	82,754,444
1833	70,317,698	19,822,733	90,140,431	108,118,311	1912	38,502,764	8,500,927	29,651,837	82,754,444
1834	81,024,162	26,312,811	107,336,973	129,621,332	1913	38,502,764	8,500,927	29,651,837	82,754,444
1835	101,180,082	20,504,495	121,684,577	149,895,742	1914	38,502,764	8,500,927	29,651,837	82,754,444
1836	109,650,000	21,746,380	131,396,380	160,889,305	1915	38,502,764	8,500,927	29,651,837	82,754,444
1837	109,650,000	21,746,380	131,396,380	160,889,305	1916	38,502,764	8,500,927	29,651,837	82,754,444
1838	96,033,821	19,432,793	115,466,614	133,717,404	1917	38,502,764	8,500,927	29,651,837	82,754,444
1839	103,533,891	17,484,525	121,018,416	162,092,132	1918	38,502,764	8,500,927	29,651,837	82,754,444
1840	113,895,654	18,190,312	132,085,966	162,092,132	1919	38,502,764	8,500,927	29,651,837	82,754,444
1841	113,895,654	18,190,312	132,085,966	162,092,132	1920	38,502,764	8,500,927	29,651,837	82,754,444
1842	92,069,996	11,721,538	103,791,534	100,029,087	1921	38,502,764	8,500,927	29,651,837	82,754,444
1843	77,709,783	6,552,697	84,262,480	64,753,709	1922	38,502,764	8,500,927	29,651,837	82,754,444
1844	99,713,179	11,484,867	111,198,046	108,435,035	1923	38,502,764	8,500,927	29,651,837	82,754,444
1845	102,541,803	13,546,890	116,088,693	108,435,035	1924	38,502,764	8,500,927	29,651,837	82,754,444
1846	102,541,803	13,546,890	116,088,693	108,435,035	1925	38,502,764	8,500,927	29,651,837	82,754,444
1847	100,637,434	9,011,158	109,648,592	146,543,638	1926	38,502,764	8,500,927	29,651,837	82,754,444
1848	132,904,121	21,281,010	154,185,131	154,998,928	1927	38,502,764	8,500,927	29,651,837	82,754,444
1849	132,904,121	21,281,010	154,185,131	154,998,928	1928	38,502,764	8,500,927	29,651,837	82,754,444
1850	132,904,121	21,281,010	154,185,131	154,998,928	1929	38,502,764	8,500,927	29,651,837	82,754,444
1851	136,689,718	21,698,293	158,388,011	216,224,332	1930	38,502,764	8,500,927	29,651,837	82,754,444
1852	132,904,121	17,589,382	150,493,503	200,658,366	1931	38,502,764	8,500,927	29,651,837	82,754,444
1853	213,417,697	17,589,382	231,007,079	212,945,442	1932	38,502,764	8,500,927	29,651,837	82,754,444
1854	213,417,697	17,589,382	231,007,079	212,945,442	1933	38,502,764	8,500,927	29,651,837	82,754,444
1855	246,709,532	24,748,294	271,457,826	287,975,647	1934	38,502,764	8,500,927	29,651,837	82,754,444
1856	310,860,330	24,748,294	335,608,624	314,625,851	1935	38,502,764	8,500,927	29,651,837	82,754,444
1857	338,985,065	23,975,617	362,960,682	360,890,141	1936	38,502,764	8,500,927	29,651,837	82,754,444
1858	338,985,065	23,975,617	362,960,682	360,890,141	1937	38,502,764	8,500,927	29,651,837	82,754,444
1859	338,985,065	23,975,617	362,960,682	360,890,141	1938	38,502,764	8,500,927	29,651,837	82,754,444
1860	373,189,474	26,338,022	400,527,496	392,166,234	1939	38,502,764	8,500,927	29,651,837	82,754,444
1861	228,690,486	15,271,791	243,962,277	286,598,155	1940	38,502,764	8,500,927	29,651,837	82,754,444
1862	313,069,519	16,899,466	329,968,985	276,337,031	1941	38,502,764	8,500,927	29,651,837	82,754,444
1863	313,069,519	16,899,466	329,968,985	276,337,031	1942	38,502,764	8,500,927	29,651,837	82,754,444
1864	291,629,371	20,115,196	311,744,567	320,659,891	1943	38,502,764	8,500,927	29,651,837	82,754,444
1865	300,800,758	30,890,365	331,691,123	339,637,123	1944	38,502,764	8,500,927	29,651,837	82,754,444
1866	550,684,277	14,742,117	565,426,394	437,640,354	1945	38,502,764	8,500,927	29,651,837	82,754,444
1867	550,684,277	14,742,117	565,426,394	437,640,354	1946	38,502,764	8,500,927	29,651,837	82,754,444
1868	438,377,512	9,011,498	447,389,010	417,385,575	1947	38,502,764	8,500,927	29,651,837	82,754,444
1869	438,377,512	9,011,498	447,389,010	417,385,575	1948	38,502,764	8,500,927	29,651,837	82,754,444
1870	438,377,512	9,011,498	447,389,010	417,385,575	1949	38,502,764	8,500,927	29,651,837	82,754,444
1871	438,377,512	9,011,498	447,389,010	417,385,575	1950	38,502,764	8,500,927	29,651,837	82,754,444
1872	438,377,512	9,011,498	447,389,010	417,385,575	1951	38,502,764	8,500,927	29,651,837	82,754,444
1873	438,377,512	9,011,498	447,389,010	417,385,575					

COINAGE OF THE MINTS FROM THEIR ORGANIZATION.

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, PHILADELPHIA.

Period.	GOLD COINAGE.							SILVER COINAGE.				
	Double Eagles.	Eagles.	Half Eagles.	Three dols.	Qr. eagles.	Dollars.	Fine Bars.	Dollars.	Half dols.	Qr. dols.	Dimes.	Half dimes.
1793 to 1817.....	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>
1818 to 1837.....		132,592	845,909		22,197			1,439,517	13,104,433	650,280	1,007,151	265,543
1838 to 1847.....			3,087,325		879,903			1,000	74,793,660	5,041,749	11,854,949	14,463,700
1848 to 1857.....	8,122,526	1,227,759	3,269,921		345,326			879,873	20,208,393	4,952,073	11,887,995	11,093,235
1858 to 1867.....	5,740,871	1,970,597	2,260,390	233,015	5,514,900	15,348,608	\$33,612,140 46	350,250	10,631,088	41,073,080	35,172,010	34,338,620
1868.....	188,540	179,745	795,075	66,381	1,609,749	2,360,854	1,078,168 51	758,700	12,632,830	22,955,720	6,042,330	12,595,330
Total.....	14,051,937	3,513,743	10,264,970	294,296	8,405,925	17,719,992	34,789,157 00	3,484,149	131,836,744	74,702,812	65,897,585	73,272,128

Period.	SILVER COINAGE.		COPPER COINAGE.						TOTAL COINAGE.			
	Three cents.	Bars.	Five cents.	Three cents.	Two cents.	Cents.	Half cents.	No. of pieces coined.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Total Value.
1793 to 1817.....	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>		<i>Value.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	
1818 to 1837.....						29,816,272	5,235,513	52,010,407	\$5,010,957 50	\$8,268,235 75	\$319,540 28	\$14,198,533 53
1838 to 1847.....						46,534,830	2,305,200	158,832,876	17,639,382 50	40,569,897 15	476,574 30	56,682,853 95
1848 to 1857.....	37,778,900	\$32,355 55				34,967,663		88,327,378	29,491,010 00	13,913,010 00	349,676 63	43,753,703 63
1858 to 1867.....	4,209,380	73,552 45	32,574,000	16,987,000	38,245,500	51,449,979	544,510	244,898,373	256,950,474 46	22,365,413 55	517,222 54	279,833,110 35
1868.....	4,000	6,729 94	28,902,000	5,613,000	8,066,500	284,909,000		443,061,692	128,169,899 65	14,263,250 97	5,752,350 00	148,185,509 62
Total.....	41,992,230	112,637 94	61,476,000	20,600,000	41,312,000	457,054,244	7,985,223	1,033,853,316	441,726,149 11	99,691,635 42	9,128,548 55	550,546,333 08

BRANCH MINT AT SAN FRANCISCO.

Period.	GOLD COINAGE.							
	Double eagles.	Eagles.	Half eagles.	Three dollars.	Quarter eagles.	Dollars.	Unparted bars.	Fine bars.
	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
1854.....	141,468	123,826	268	61,000	246	14,632	\$5,611,501 05	\$5,803 16
1855.....	859,175	9,000	61,000	6,600	.....	.....	3,270,394 93	88,732 59
1856.....	1,181,750	75,500	94,100	34,500	71,129	24,600	3,047,001 29	122,136 53
1857.....	604,500	10,000	47,000	5,000	20,000	.....	.....	.....
1858.....	885,940	27,800	58,600	9,000	49,200	20,000	816,295 65	.....
1859.....	589,140	2,000	9,720	.....	8 000	15,000	.....	19,871 68
1860.....	579,975	10,000	16,700	7,000	28,830	13,000	.....	.....
1861.....	614,500	6,000	8,000	.....	14,000	.....	.....	.....
1862.....	760,000	18,000	18,000	.....	30,000	.....	.....	.....
1863.....	806,423	9,000	16,500	.....	4,000	.....	.....	.....
1864.....	947,520	5,000	10,000	.....	8,800	.....	.....	.....
1865.....	925,160	8,700	15,000	.....	8,256	.....	.....	.....
1866.....	876,301	30,500	53,420	.....	46,080	.....	.....	.....
1867.....	901,000	2,000	24,000	.....	26,000	.....	.....	.....
1868.....	696,770	12,500	25,000	.....	26,000	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	11,529,401	347,826	454,308	62,100	340,502	87,232	12,775,395 92	256,653 89

Period.	SILVER COINAGE.						TOTAL COINAGE.			
	Dollars.	Half dollars.	Quarter dollars.	Dimes.	Half dimes.	Bars.	No. of pieces.	Gold.	Silver.	Total value.
	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Value.</i>		<i>Value.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	
1854.....	.....	.....	412,400	.....	.....	.....	280,440	\$9,731,574 21	.....	\$9,731,574 21
1855.....	121,950	211,000	285,000	.....	.....	.....	1,470,125	20,957,677 43	\$164,075 00	21,121,752 43
1856.....	211,000	.....	285,000	.....	.....	\$23,609 45	1,976,570	28,315,537 84	200,609 45	28,516,147 29
1857.....	86,000	23,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	800,500	12,490,000 00	20,000 00	12,510,000 00
1858.....	218,000	63,000	.....	30,000	.....	.....	1,361,540	19,276,085 65	147,602 61	19,423,688 26
1859.....	15,000	463,000	172,000	90,000	.....	29,469 87	1,463,800	13,306,271 68	327,969 87	14,294,241 55
1860.....	5,000	693,000	24,000	40,000	.....	211,411 52	1,417,475	11,889,000 00	572,911 52	12,461,911 52
1861.....	330,000	.....	52,000	100,000	.....	17,485 61	1,144,300	12,421,000 00	269,455 61	12,690,455 61
1862.....	1,179,500	120,000	219,300	.....	.....	1,278 65	2,545,900	15,545,000 00	612,978 65	16,157,978 65
1863.....	1,542,000	43,000	291,250	.....	100,000	224,703 63	2,872,173	17,010,960 00	1,040,638 68	18,551,598 68
1864.....	648,000	20,000	140,000	90,000	.....	130,909 02	1,869,120	19,068,400 00	468,409 02	19,536,809 02
1865.....	613,000	22,000	130,000	36,000	.....	145,255 58	1,773,116	18,670,840 00	474,035 58	19,144,875 58
1866.....	490,000	19,000	210,000	204,000	.....	132,881	1,929,881	18,217,300 00	725,232 64	19,043,532 64
1867.....	1,216,000	52,000	130,000	.....	.....	146,048 54	2,351,133	18,225,000 00	720,048 54	19,005,048 54
1868.....	1,432,000	.....	120,000	310,000	400,000	.....	3,072,250	14,250,000 00	822,000 00	15,072,000 00
Total.....	20,000	9,313,450	1,433,400	1,710,750	830,000	1,436,307 17	26,129,483	250,474,656 81	6,683,937 17	257,153,613 98

COINAGE OF THE MINTS FROM THEIR ORGANIZATION.

93

BRANCH MINT, NEW ORLEANS.

Period.	GOLD COINAGE.					
	Double eagles.	Eagles.	Half eagles.	Three dollars.	Quarter eagles.	Dollars.
	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>
1838 to 1847		1,026,342	709,925		550,528	
1848 to 1857	730,500	534,250	108,100	24,000	546,100	1,004,000
1858	47,500	21,500	15,000		34,000	
1859	24,500	4,000				
1860	4,350	8,200				
1861	9,600	5,200				
Total	816,450	1,599,492	831,025	24,000	1,130,628	1,004,000

Period.	SILVER COINAGE.							TOTAL COINAGE.			
	Dollars.	Half dollars.	Qr. dollars.	Dimes.	Half dimes.	Three cents.	Bars.	No. of pieces.	Gold.	Silver.	Total coined.
	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Value.</i>		<i>Value.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
1838 to 1847	59,000	13,509,000	3,273,600	6,473,500	2,789,000			28,390,895	\$15,189,365	\$8,418,700 00	\$23,608,065 00
1848 to 1857	40,000	21,406,000	4,556,000	5,690,000	8,170,000	720,000		43,528,950	22,934,250	12,881,100 00	35,815,350 00
1858		4,614,000	1,416,000	1,540,000	2,540,000		\$334,996 47	10,225,000	1,315,000	2,942,000 00	4,257,000 00
1859	200,000	4,912,000	544,000	440,000	1,060,000		25,422 33	7,184,500	530,000	3,223,996 37	3,753,996 37
1860	280,000	2,212,000	388,000	370,000	1,060,000		16,818 33	4,322,550	109,000	1,508,422 33	1,707,422 33
1861	395,000	828,000						1,237,800	244,000	825,818 33	1,069,818 33
Total	974,000	47,481,000	10,177,600	14,513,500	15,519,000	720,000	377,237 13	94,890,695	40,381,615	29,890,037 03	70,271,652 03

BRANCH MINT, DENVER.

Period.	Unparted silver bars.	Unparted gold bars.
	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
1864		\$486,329 97
1865		515,303 00
1866		150,917 76
1867		130,559 70
1868		360,879 26
Total		1,683,049 69

COINAGE OF THE MINTS FROM THEIR ORGANIZATION.

BRANCH MINT, DAHLONEGA, GEORGIA.							BRANCH MINT, CHARLOTTE, N. C.						
Period.	GOLD COINAGE.						Period.	GOLD COINAGE.					
	Half eagles.	Three dollars.	Qr. eagles.	Dollars.	Total.	Total.		Half eagles.	Qr. eagles.	Dollars.	Total.	Total.	
	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Value.</i>		<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	
1838 to 1847....	576,553		134,101		710,654	\$3,218,017 50	1838 to 1847...	269,424	123,576		393,000	\$1,656,090 00	
1848 to 1857....	478,392	1,120	60,605	60 897	601,014	2,607,729 50	1848 to 1857...	500,872	79,706	109,899	684,507	2,807,599 00	
1858.....	19,256		909	1 037	21,793	100,187 09	1858.....	31,064	9,056		40,122	177,970 00	
1859.....	11,404			6,927	19,003	65,582 00	1859.....	39,560		5,295	44,735	202,735 00	
1860.....	12,800			1,602	14,712	69,477 00	1860.....	23,005	7,469		30,474	133,697 50	
1861.....	11,876				1,566	13,442	69,946 00	1861.....	14,116			14,116	70,580 00
Total.....	1,110,281	1,120	197,850	72,529	1,381,780	6,121,919 00	Total....	877,983	219,837	109,134	1,206,954	5,048,641 50	

SUMMARY EXHIBIT OF THE COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES TO THE CLOSE OF THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1868.

Mints.	Commencement of coinage.	Gold coinage.	Silver coinage.	Copper coinage.	Entire coinage.	
		<i>Value.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
Philadelphia.....	1793.....	\$441,904,870 50	\$90,702,384 74	\$9,128,548 55	1,033,853,686	\$541,736,403 79
San Francisco.....	1854.....	230,474,656 81	6,683,957 17		26,129,483	257,158,613 98
New Orleans (Jan. 31, 1865).....	1838.....	40,381,615 00	29,890,037 13		94,890,695	70,971,652 13
Charlotte (March 31, 1861).....	1838.....	5,048,641 50			1,206,954	5,048,641 50
Dahlonega (Feb. 28, 1861).....	1838.....	6,121,919 00			1,381,780	6,121,919 00
New York Assay Office.....	1854.....	163,901,963 17	3,290,514 58			167,192,477 75
Denver.....	1863.....	1,685,049 69				1,685,049 69
Total.....		909,516,715 67	130,507,493 62	9,128,548 55	1,157,462,598	1,049,132,767 84

